

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND China Overland Trade Report.

Vol. LXI.]

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 20TH MAY, 1905.

No. 20

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Epitome	313
Leading Articles:—	
Can China Preserve Neutrality?	314
Chang Chih-Tung	314
Chinese Penal Code	314
East and West	315
Hongkong Sanitary Board	315
Supreme Court	316
Companies:—	
Wm. Powell, Ltd.	317
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.	317
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ltd.	318
Canton Notes	318
The Coming British Ships	318
An Alleged Chinese Pirate	318
The High Level Tramways	318
"War Correspondents" and Their Complaints	318
Correspondence	319
German Chinese Treaty	319
Report of the Registrar of the Supreme Court	319
Tax Official's Little Speculation	319
Native News	320
Murder on a Shanghai Wharf	320
Reviews	321
Commercial	322
Shipping	324

Hongkong Weekly Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

ARRIVAL OF MAIL.

The French Mail of the 15th April arrived, per the ss. *Polynésien* on Tuesday, the 16th instant; and the English Mail of the 21st April arrived, per the ss. *Bengal*, on Thursday, the 18th instant.

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

The Shanghai Stock Exchange subscribed \$150 for a coolie who showed heroism at a fire, and who got his hands burned.

During Monday and Tuesday vessels arriving from Saigon and Singapore landed about 54 Chinese undesirables at Hongkong. They are to be deported to the Empire of China.

The Government Gazette notifies that Dr. Keinosuke Majima, graduate of the Imperial University, Tokyo, has been added to the register of medical and surgical practitioners qualified to practice in this Colony; also that the names of W. L. W. Weaser and A. Abdulrahim have been added to the list of authorised architects.

An experiment by a European with a steam plough near Twant, Burma, showed remarkable results, proving the fertilising advantages of sun and air. Adjoining fields were sown with exactly the same paddy. They produced plants with an average of 11 stalks each of 155 grains. The steam ploughed area produced plants of an average of 20 stalks and in each plant averaged 260 grains. The experiment is to be continued on a large scale in the present year.

It is reported that German troops have been landed at Haichow in Kiangsu, but the report is not credited. It is thought probable that a German gunboat has been surveying the harbour.

Hockey is growing in popularity in Bombay, especially among the natives. There are over a dozen clubs, five of them for natives. The Parsees and Hindus have taken to the game with great keenness.

All Chinese are not pro-Russian. A wealthy Chinese resident of Kobe, W. Sanchiong by name, offered on the 23rd April, through Governor Hatlori, to contribute Yen 50,000 toward the War Funds of the Japanese Government.

The French gunboat *Comète* is engaged surveying the line of the projected cable from Saigon to Pontianak. The survey was completed as far as the Anambas when lack of coal and stores obliged Captain Vigoux to go to Singapore for fresh supplies.

Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly and Potts were on 16 May informed by wire that the Maatschappij tot Mijner, Bosch en Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat have declared a dividend of Tls. 5 per share for the second quarter of 1905, payable in Shanghai on the 15th proximo.

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan was pleased to command that the spirits of 28,999 soldiers and 1,887 seamen belonging to the Imperial forces, who lost their lives during the war, should be worshipped at *Yasukuni Jinsha* (Shinto temple), Tokyo, on May 3rd, 4th, and 5th.

To the stolid British intellect, French newspapers are apt to be a little too effervescent and exhilarating for regular consumption. Local French journals have been diligently studied lately, however, in case they might have something new about the Baltic-ers. Thus there has been discovered the existence of a curious office. A Mr. — is mentioned as being "in charge of the Mission for Studying the Feathers of Ducks"! Mais, pourquoi?

School-boy "howlers" are often very amusing, but they are not always confined to schoolboys. A correspondent supplies a sample by a young man who had left school for a commercial office. He translated "A vendre"—for sale—all right; but went on:—"Jolie charrette Anglaise,"—jolly English chariot—"état de neuf"—equal to nine—"avec cheval grande taille"—with long tailed horse—"barnais, lanternes, accessoires"—correctly—"S'adresser aux bureaux du journal"—address "Aux", c/o this journal!

On May 9th a crowd of blue jackets at Shanghai became mixed up in a row with a number of the Japanese crew of the N. Y. K. steamer *Kinugawa Maru*. The blue jackets received the worst of the encounter as the Japanese were armed with heavy sticks. They then returned to their ship while the blue jackets went for reinforcements and returning they tried to board the merchant steamer, but owing to the gangway leading to the ship being very steep the boarding party were kept off and after a few of them had received sore heads they withdrew from the fray.

The *Osaka Mainichi* has received a telegram from Chemulpo stating that small-pox, which lately made its appearance there, is increasing rapidly, notwithstanding the efforts of the authorities to suppress the epidemic.

The Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson's departure to Shanghai has apparently caused the public of Hongkong to realise how much they thought of him, as a pattern sportsman, a sound business man, and an able legislator. On all hands we hear encomiums of the departing chief of the "princely house." It is pointed out, however, that Shanghai did but lend him to Hongkong.

A small Chinese boy, who was either desirous of stopping a tram or seeing what it would be like to get knocked down by one, refused to get off the track at West Point when the motorman pulled the bell. The tram was close upon him, still he refused to move and the motorman had to apply the emergency brake. Inspector Collett placed the boy before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court yesterday on a charge of obstruction, and we believe he was fined \$100 or the alternative of two months' imprisonment, and six hours' stock.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court recently, Sergeant Gordon, of Tsimhapo, charged a dumb Chinaman with using a boat without a licence. By signs and writing His Worship endeavoured to get the defendant to plead "guilty" or "not guilty," but he did not understand, notwithstanding the fact that when told to, he wrote his name at the Police Station. As His Worship could not proceed with the case until the defendant pleaded, and as there appeared to be no possible hope of his doing so, the police withdrew the charge.

A speech of the Japanese Minister of Education at Nagasaki shows that our allies are not obsessed by merely martial ideas. His Excellency laid special emphasis on industrial and commercial training, which he considers vital to the progress of the country and to success in its competition with commercial rivals. But he was not satisfied to have the industrial and commercial schools turn out skilled specialists to the neglect or detriment of moral character. To produce men of strong and noble character remains the first business of an educator, in an industrial school no less than in any other.

Go Kim Fui, for more than forty years a Chinese merchant in Honolulu of the highest probity, and for much of that time the diplomatic or consular representative in those Islands of the Chinese Empire, has just been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition. He went there a young man and engaged in business in a small way, but by industry and energy became rich. He bears a striking resemblance to Li Hung Chang, to whom those who know him best say he is not unlike in intellect and character. He married a native Hawaiian woman of good lineage, and for many years he has been a pillar in the Chinese Congregational Church, a trustee of the Chinese Hospital Association, and an official in almost every one of the benevolent and social organisations of the Chinese. He has been a prominent figure at every official function for years under the monarchy, republic and territory. He is an American citizen. There is general regret at the misfortunes which have overtaken him, and much sympathy is felt for him.

CAN CHINA PRESERVE NEUTRALITY?

(Daily Press, 16th May.)

First France, now China. If Russia cared so little for the prestige of her ally as to continue to compromise her in the eyes of the Powers, long after being asked to go away, what consideration can ROZHDESTVENSKY be expected to show to China, whose neutrality has all along contemptuously been set at naught? There is no indication of a determination to make the dash for Vladivostok, for which the Russian admiral has been bowing to premature applause; and if this dawdling about fails, as we hope it may fail, to induce any change in the Japanese tactics, it means that China will be the next neutral power to have its honesty impugned. Some Chinese harbour will be the next calling place for the Baltic Armada; and China will in all probability find herself once more playing the rôle of international shuttlecock to which she is unhappily accustomed. Just as France was not ready to enforce her neutrality in Indo-China, assuming she wished to do so, so it would be ridiculous to suppose that China could make any demonstration against the Russians that would not make them laugh. Unless, perhaps, the Chinese Government had the wit to mobilise a fleet of fishing boats. Yet both England and America have solemnly warned China against the permission of any breaches of neutrality. We could not have expected, when writing of the impotence of international law some months ago, that so aptly illustrative a situation could arise to demonstrate the eternal indispensability of force majeure. The Cantonese Viceroy's pathetic appeals for more battle ships could not be granted. He was advised to have men about him "well up in diplomacy," and to do the best he could, a characteristic sample of Chinese policy. If he had got all he asked for, it would have been a naval flea-bite to ROZHDESTVENSKY's Armada; and if he has the most cunning diplomats bred in China, he will not easily persuade ROZHDESTVENSKY to leave safe anchorage at, say, Hainan, once he selects a suitable haven. Having got well out of one serious scrape, the Dogger Bank affair, ROZHDESTVENSKY seems to be hardened to wrongdoing; or to have gained the idea that he is now a law unto himself. The mischief of it is that the man is right, so long as he commands this huge flotilla of destructive engines, and keeps out of the way of any flotilla of equal or nearly equal strength. It is about time now that the enthusiastic folk who saw great glory in his leisurely picnic trip from Madagascar, to take back some of their flatteries. At first, it might be strategy to attempt to entice Togo away from his base; but now that the Japanese patience is as patent as that of a cat at a mouse-hole, and hope in that direction must be abandoned, his dillydallying is very unstrategic, and begins to look uncommonly like what the schools call "funk." For while Togo can afford to wait, ROZHDESTVENSKY cannot. An Armada on a long cruise is something like a dose of SEIDLITZ: the longer you let it fizz, the less effective it becomes. So far, the Baltic Fleet has been all fizz, in more senses than one. As to China's neutrality, about which Russia has been one of the loudest-voiced, most vehement complainants, who is going to enforce it? Was all that activity on the British China Station a concomitant of our warning to China? Are we going to help China to do right, as well as tell her to? There are many who think our manifest duty lies somewhere in such a direction; and we

could well do for China what etiquette forbade us to do for France. Individual Chinese may be confidently counted upon to more than emulate the individual French colonists who hungered after roubles. So far as sentiment goes, China inclines neither to Russia nor Japan. They are for her the devil and the deep sea; and her choice will always be dictated by the consideration whether Scylla or Charybdis happens to be the lesser evil. But when ROZHDESTVENSKY moves on to Hainan or some Chinese harbour further north, China will not have even a HOBSON'S choice. The Russians who, in response to French official entreaties, acted up to the letter but not to the spirit of their obligations, will not stand on ceremony with the Chinese. There is the possibility that the Japanese will "split the difference," and go as far as Hainan to give battle, in case ROZHDESTVENSKY goes there; but it would be unfair of neutrals to ask so much. Who, then, will chey the trespassers away from that Chinese island, when, as has several times been anticipated, they turn up there?

CHANG CHIH-TUNG.

(Daily Press 17th May.)

We thought and said at the time that His Excellency CHANG CHIH-TUNG, in his lengthy criticism of the currency reform proposals of Professor JENKS, was making a big mistake. How big, we did not then realise. It appears that the terrible mental strain involved has re-acted on the great Chinese Statesman's health. There were, of course, evidences in CHANG's Memorial of mental trouble, a circumstance which will not astonish those who remember their efforts to grasp all the arguments for and against bi-metalism during the agitation of a dozen years ago. To a Chinaman, even so cocksure and self-confident as CHANG CHIH-TUNG was, the very elementary proposals of the American currency expert must have been puzzling in the extreme. When referring to His Excellency's protesting Memorial, we quoted passages to show that he was, in fact, very much at sea in his laborious attack upon the propositions of Professor JENKS. His Chinese physicians' recent pronouncement on the state of His Excellency's health seems to confirm our *a posteriori* diagnosis. They declare that "he is suffering from an over-heated system caused by hard mental work." Poor as is our general opinion of the native medicine men, we cannot but marvel at the epitomic character of their phraseology. Not only was there evidence of exhaustive mental work; but in his vehement denunciations of the foreign scheme of financial reform, we were also able to perceive that the veteran VICEROY had allowed himself to become "overheated." Naturally, the EMPRESS-DOWAGER is much concerned as to the health of this man after her own heart, and has given orders for telegraphic enquiries to be made, advising him at the same time that as he is one of her most valued officials, it is his duty to seek the very best medical advice obtainable, and to keep her posted as to results. Perhaps we may be accused of bad taste at this stage for referring, without carefully punctuated expressions of deep sympathy, to the physical affliction of even such an erring fellow mortal as His Excellency CHANG CHIH-TUNG. It is to be hoped that no such charge will be laid at our door; otherwise, we should be under the disagreeable necessity of announcing to an anxious world that he, who "mouthed deep-voiced hatred" of the suggestion to establish a fixed standard of currency,

is suffering from—a sore mouth! Such is the report that was electrically flashed to Peking, at least; CHANG CHIH-TUNG respectfully informing his August Mistress that for nearly a year he had been afflicted with an ulcerated mouth, which, we take it, is a tragical way of saying His Excellency has got "smoker's tongue." The medical men have a paraphrase which runs: "Where there's smoke, there's ulceration." We have reminded readers of the premonitory symptoms which enabled us to anticipate the Chinese physicians' apparently clever diagnosis; but it would be unfair to ignore the Japanese physicians who have been called into consultation. These gentlemen pretend to be more enlightened therapeutically than their Chinese brethren; but in view of the illustrious patient's over-heatedness and his mental strain, we are reluctant to abandon the former explanation for theirs, which is that CHANG CHIH-TUNG's "decayed teeth are in a bad state." The only satisfaction to be got out of the prosaic Japanese theory is the discovery that perhaps there is more connection between Chinese bad teeth and Chinese bad statesmanship than has been suspected. Evidently the distinguished patient has more faith in the Japanese doctors than we have (for this occasion only), for he informs HER MAJESTY that while under the care of a Japanese physician he has "felt better to the extent of seven-tenths." The "Native Notes" from which we obtain our data add:—

"One thing, however, seems certain; if he has had a good, long sleep his pains cease, while if affairs of State keep him so greatly occupied as to lessen his sleeping hours these pains become sharp and excruciating. He will, however, respectfully bear in mind her Majesty's solicitude about his health and use his best efforts to take care of himself so that he may return to good health as soon as possible."

As a guarantee of our good faith in cordially hoping that the concluding possibility may be indeed realized, may we beg of him to be sure and take a good, long sleep, the longer the better? These vexed questions of reform are really very unhealthy. He would be well-advised to leave them to stronger men.

CHINESE PENAL CODE.

(Daily Press, 18th May.)

Something like a coincidence has occurred in connection with the recent Imperial Decree amending the Chinese penal code. This Decree, issued in April, translated by the N.C. Daily News, and republished by us towards the end of the same month ordered the abolition of torture and of the particular punishment called *lingchih*. The EMPRESS-DOWAGER decreed that criminals who by ancient custom would have been liable to the death of a thousand cuts should henceforth be summarily decapitated. To the extent that the Decree was a step towards the reduction of physical suffering, it had to be recognised as a "humane" enactment; but the general tone of it, as well as the word "summary" in connection with such an irrevocable act as that of lopping off human heads, made us query the word "humane;" and caused us to regard as infinitesimal the amount of genuine humanity contained in the motives that anteceded the Decree. We are still in the dark as to the EMPRESS-DOWAGER's reasons for granting the change, which she did not initiate, and which she is in all likelihood incapable of initiating. Very possibly she had no particular reason, motive, or sentiment at all when she put her sign manual to the new law. She was advised to do it, and having no particular enemies in custody at the time, has let it

go. It may be noted that she was alive to the advertising value of the act, and of its possible influence in rehabilitating her long tattered reputation in foreign eyes, for she was careful to explain that *lingchih* was an ancient Chinese custom, and not a Manchu one. The disapproval so implied is somewhat belated after her long spell of acquiescence in, and even encouragement of, the more severe and vindictive forms of judicial punishment. However, for the present it is law, and if all the Viceroys loyally adopt it (which they will not do), and if nothing sufficiently irritating occurs at Peking during the remainder of Her Majesty's reign to make her change her mind, the present generation may see a considerable improvement of a Chinese feature which has in most foreign eyes disgraced the Middle Kingdom ever since it came under observation. The coincidence to which we referred in opening lies in the fact that almost immediately after the publication in English of the Decree in question, it was made public that some Europeans in Hongkong, convened and inspired by the Italian Consul-General, Chevalier VOLPICELLI, had been busying themselves in a sort of educational crusade to bring about the reformed state of things which the EMPRESS-DOWAGER, by a stroke of the vermilion pencil, is now supposed to have inaugurated. In the account of the doings of these good-hearted people, which was supplied to the press, no mention was made of the fact that the object of the little society had been secured. Those aware of the Decree might not unnaturally have assumed some connection of the two things; but we note that in the north, all credit for the reform is given to His Excellency WU TING-FANG, "who, of his own initiative, and impelled solely by humanity and a pure loyalty, has laboured to remove from his country one of its darkest stigmas. I have learned that he has been at this affair for some time and had difficulty in securing the help of the necessary coadjutors before he was able to lay the memorial before the Empress-Dowager." The correspondent whom we have just quoted, after praising Wu's kind heart and gentle spirit, seems to have had a sudden thought of another side to the shield, for he makes the following curious reflection, that:—

"The conditions of life in China, the morale of its inhabitants, and their insensitive nervous organisations, are such that unhappily a more severe code of punishment is necessary here for the maintenance of order than in more fortunate parts of the world."

This is the theory, or rather the fact learned by experience, which stands as excuse for the otherwise apparent severity of European treatment of Chinese criminals. It seems to be admitted that the Chinese do not feel what are to Europeans heavy penalties. This paves the way for an academic discussion upon which we have no present intention to enter; but readers interested in such speculation may ask themselves whether it does not follow that a less sensitive nation is more physically fit than a nation all nerves and feelings. In the days when England was called "merrie," we were almost as brutal as the Chinese. Is it undiluted improvement that now we can scarcely bear the sight of blood, have abolished flogging, and are rapidly travelling towards the abolition of all capital punishment, which is as often styled judicial murder as not? Did Englishmen shudder before microbes, die for verminiform appendixes, and claim exemption from jury work on the score of hyperæsthesia, in the brave days of joust and tourney? It really

seems to us that only very modern history records such things; but if a moral has to be applied, perhaps Mr. KIPLING will oblige.

EAST AND WEST.

(Daily Press, 19th May).

The more amusing than mischievous item from the *Daily Mail*, elsewhere referred to, is a fleabite to the scandalous devices that are resorted to in some quarters to misrepresent Japan. One of the worst cases we have noticed is one in which an ingenious journalist puts into the mouth of "a prominent Japanese statesman" some disparaging comments on things Japanese. It might be Oriental politeness sometimes to speak of "my insignificant country," "the unworthy individual now addressing your Excellency," and so on; but such phrases are always recognisable as figures of speech. We may take it for granted that no "prominent Japanese statesman" would say: "I have witnessed in your best homes the perfect accord of husband and wife, the intellectual equality of woman with man, the plain sympathy between parents and children. I see your women, with clear brains and real intellectual development, comrades and companions of their husbands," and then proceed to sneer at the "humility, obedience, meekness, and charity" of Japanese wives; and to add: "Notice the face of one of our own ladies, save among the younger women who have come under Western ideas and have been educated after the new methods. You will not see the wide-open eyes, the looks proclaiming an intelligent and broad outlook." Those words were strung together by some foreigner who had no acquaintance, or no reputable acquaintance, with the helpmates of our allies. No small share of the glory attaching to Japan during the last two years must be given to the Japanese wife and mother, behind whose "humility, obedience, meekness, and charity" there is also a quiet heroism and a philosophy that the inventor of this "Japanese statesman" is not the sort of creature to discover. Besides, if it comes to a question of comparing the domestic virtues and merits of the Japanese and foreign woman, there is much to be said on both sides. It is reported that a recent Oriental visitor to England, asked for a farewell opinion of the country, answered "Too much woman." Taking that cryptic criticism as a text, a popular writer voices the male complaint that the Western World has been handed over to woman. The subjection of sex is as much Occidental as Oriental, but the relative positions of the sexes are reversed. "In upper and middle-class circles, the man is now the woman's servant." Whereas, under the Oriental or natural arrangement, the domestic tyrant did something to justify his position, affording protection and sustenance, the modern feminine slave-owner does little beyond shouting for her rights. She grumbles at housekeeping duties as "domestic slavery;" blames providence (in her novels, at any rate) for not creating man the child-bearer; and insists upon absolute equality with man, but acts as though she were his superior. It is only now that, in the West, by leaving home work for outside employment, she is beginning to have her doubts of that equality. Man has good naturedly made things as easy as possible for the new competitor, or she might have found out sooner that for neither sex is life all beer and skittles or milk and honey. It is only those who have not yet learned

that old fashioned ways were sometimes good who commiserate the woman of the Orient for her sheltered (or, as they call it, "shut-up") life. It is certainly not "prominent Japanese statesmen" who deny that the good Japanese wife and mother is a domestic model for the world. Publicists of some insight are dreading the results of foreign meddling with her status.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held in the Board Room on the 16th May. Dr. F. Clark (President) presided, and there were also present Hon. Mr. W. Chatham (Vice President), Major Josling, Dr. Pearse, Dr. Macfarlane, Dr. Gröne, Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin, Mr. H. E. Pollock, Mr. F. J. Badesley, Mr. A. Rumjahn, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Mr. Fung Wa Chun and Mr. W. Bowen-Rowlands (Secretary).

MOTIONS.

The President, pursuant to notice of motion, moved—

(1) "That the Board, under the provisions of Sections 30 and 256 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance No. 1 of 1903, depute Dr. William B. A. Moore to institute summary proceedings before a Magistrate for the recovery of any penalty imposed by Part II. of the said Ordinance, or of any Byelaw made thereunder."

Mr. F. J. BADESLEY seconded the motion, which was carried.

(2) "That the Board, under the provisions of Sections 30 and 256 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance No. 1 of 1903, depute Inspectors Charles William Ward and Thomas Abley to institute summary proceedings before a Magistrate for the recovery of any penalty imposed by Part II. of the said Ordinance, or by any Byelaw made thereunder, when so instructed in writing by one of the Medical Officers of Health."

Mr. LAU CHU PAK seconded this motion, which the President explained referred now only to Inspector Ward. Carried.

FIGHTING THE PLAGUE.

A minute by the President suggesting the insertion of advertisements in the local press urging householders to report to the Medical Officer of Health whenever their houses appeared to be rat-ridden, was read.

The PRESIDENT—As you know, gentlemen, the plague is slightly increasing, and now averages about three cases a day. In view of the intimate relation between rats and plague, it struck me that it would be as well if we again advertised as has been done in former years, so as to encourage people to report when they find rats in their houses. No doubt certain people object to have their premises disinfected, but perhaps the wiser ones will report the matter. I move that the Board call upon householders to report when they find their premises infested with rats.

Mr. BREWIN seconded the motion, which was carried.

MODIFICATIONS OF REQUIREMENTS.

A number of applications for modifications of the requirements of different Sections of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance were dealt with. The application for permission to erect another storey at Chinese houses Nos. 282 and 284 Des Vœux Road was refused, the PRESIDENT informing the Board that Section 188 allows buildings of a height of four storeys only, except in the case of hotels and offices, and even then special permission must be obtained.

"VERY SATISFACTORY."

The mortality statistics were laid on the table without being read. Mr. RUMJAHN had minuted thereon—"Very Satisfactory;" but the PRESIDENT pointed out that the death rate was slightly above the average.

RATS.

During the week ending on the 6th instant 637 rats were killed, of which 36 were found to be infected, and 37 out of 707 caught during the week ending on the 13th instant were found to be infected.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Monday, 15th May.

BEFORE SIR H. S. BERKELEY (CHIEF JUSTICE).

FUNG SUI TONG AND OTHERS V. CHAN HO CHEUNG.

The Plaintiffs, Fung Sui Tong, banker, of Canton, Leung Iu Un, executor of Leung Ni Hing, deceased, and Wong Tin Chi, executor of Wong Lan Shan, deceased, claimed from the defendant, Chan Ho Cheung, of No. 376 Queen's Road Central, sued as executor of Tang Yuk Chuen, deceased: (1) A declaration that defendant held Kowloon Marine Lot 43 in trust for the plaintiff, Fung Sui Tong, as to one-fourth share thereof, and for the plaintiff, Leung Iu Un, as to three-fortieth shares thereof, and for the plaintiff, Wong Tin Chi, as to three-fortieth shares thereof free from encumbrances; (2) for an account of rents and profits (if any) received by the defendant and by Tang Yuk Chuen, deceased, and of all monies expended by the defendant and by Tang Yuk Chuen, deceased, on the said Kowloon Marine Lot 43; (3) payment of the amount found due on taking the said account; (4) for an order vesting the said property in the plaintiffs in respect of their said several shares therein; (5) such further or other relief as to this Court seems meet; (6) costs.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C. (instructed by Messrs. Ewens and Harston) represented the plaintiffs, and Mr. H. G. Calthrop (also instructed by Messrs. Ewens and Harston) appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Sharp, in opening the case, said:—As your Lordship will see from the pleadings, defendant has no personal knowledge of the whole matter. He believes from the facts, and from the testator's books, that complainants are entitled as they claim, but he very properly, as executor, desires the support of a formal order of the Court. The facts are that in May, 1899, Marine Lot 43 was advertised for sale by the Government. About a week before the day of the sale, a meeting was held in Canton between the man Tang, for whom defendant is executor, and three other men who are either the plaintiffs or plaintiffs' executors. Defendant contemplated buying the lot at auction, and invited the other three to contribute so far as they felt disposed. The auction took place on the 26th May, about a week after this interview, when Tang and a man called Lau were the actual purchasers for a sum of \$40,000. They bought as tenants in common, paying \$20,000 apiece. On Tang's return to Canton he sent for the plaintiffs and informed them that he had become purchaser of a moiety of this lot, when the first contributed \$5,000 for a one-fourth share and the other two \$1,500 apiece for what works out at a three fortieth share apiece, and, therefore, Tang is trustee for these contributors in respect of these shares. In due course the reclamation was made at a cost of \$11,000. It appears from the books that something was paid by the contributors on account of their proportions, but none of the plaintiffs have paid all that is due from them. The defendant will produce an account book in Tang's own handwriting, by which it is admitted that he received the amounts paid by the plaintiffs.

His Lordship, after hearing the evidence, gave judgment for the plaintiffs as per their statement of claim, and ordered that the costs of all parties be paid out of the estate.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

Tuesday, 16th May.

BEFORE MR. T. SERCOMBE SMITH (PUISNE JUDGE).

G. PASSANTINO V. CHAN LAI MING AND ANOTHER.

In this action the plaintiff Gratenio Passantino, Mechanical Engineer of No. 40 Queen's Road Central, claimed from the defendants, Chan Lai Ming, of No. 26, Caine Road, and Hung Po, his cook, the sum of \$200 damages

for personal injury and damage done to his clothing, caused by the defendant or his servant on the 26th April last negligently driving a motor car in Arsenal Street.

Mr. C. E. H. Beavis (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. R. Harding (of Messrs. Ewens and Harston) for the first defendant.

Gratenio Passantino, sworn, stated:—On the 26th April at about 7 o'clock I got out of an electric car at Arsenal Street. I was crossing the Street where it joins Queen's Road to go down Queen Road East. I heard the noise of a moving motor car behind. I turned my head and saw the car on my right hand side about 30 feet away. I went straight on, and was about four feet from the verandah when the car knocked me down, but I could not see whether it ran over me. The second defendant was driving the motor car. I took him to the Police Station where I charged him with negligent driving, and I believe he was fined. My left leg was out and my right leg swollen. I went and saw Dr. Justi the day after the accident. He afterwards paid me six visits, and as the result of the injuries I was confined to the house for a week, as I could not walk. The doctor charged me \$31 for attendance. The suit produced is the one I was wearing on the day of the accident. It cost me about \$22.

His Honour—It is not an utterly useless suit now, is it?

Witness—I can wear it again.

His Honour—It is not torn is it?

Witness—No.

Mr. Harding—It will be all right with a little brushing?

Witness—Yes.

Witness, to His Honour—The motor was coming from the direction of West Point. It gave me no warning of its approach. I am not deaf. I was about four feet from the pathway on the eastern side of Arsenal Street when I was struck. I cannot say on which side I was hit.

Gunner Samuel Smith, R.G.A., stated that plaintiff was jammed between the motor car and a ricscha. The ricscha was on the right side of the road, the man in the middle and the motor car on the left; plaintiff was knocked over on the left hand side of the road. When plaintiff was knocked down, the motor car shot across to the other side of Arsenal Street, the front wheel of the car dragging plaintiff with it. When defendant gave the warning he had collided with the ricscha, and it was too late for plaintiff to get out of the way. I saw the motor car sometime before. It was going very fast, I should say from 16 to 20 miles an hour—as fast as an electric tram goes.

Chan Lai Ming, who was called by Mr. Harding, declared:—I was not in the Colony on the 26th April last. I left for Canton on the 24th and remained there for about 20 days. The defendant, Hung Po, was my cook. He had no authority to take my motor car out.

Hung Po, declared:—I remember starting off for Wanchai in a motor car on the 26th April. It belonged to the first defendant. I took it out because I wanted to play with it.

His Honour—Have you ever driven in one before.

Witness—No (laughter).

His Honour—Do you ever intend to drive in one again?

Witness—No (laughter).

His Honour delivered judgment as follows:—I hold that the second defendant is not the servant of the first defendant, so as to make the first defendant answerable for the negligence of his servant. He was cook to the first defendant, but in no way employed to run this motorcar. He took it out on his own account without the authority, permission, or knowledge of his master, and was not running it in the course of his employment. It was highly unreasonable of the Chinese cook to take it into his head to use his master's motorcar—an instrument with which he was totally unacquainted—and to run it along the streets of the city of Victoria, causing momentary danger to all passersby. It is clear the cook lost control of the car in Queen's Road East, and to avoid dashing into an electric station, darted into a ricscha and the plaintiff. The fact of an unskilled person undertaking to drive a motorcar does not itself amount to negligence, but his way of driving it did. I

therefore hold the second defendant responsible for the damages suffered by the plaintiff. I think \$100 will meet the case, and give judgment for the plaintiff against the second defendant accordingly.

Wednesday, 17th May.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR H. S. BERKELEY (CHIEF JUSTICE), AND MR. T. SERCOMBE SMITH (PUISNE JUDGE).

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA V. P. LEMAIRE AND CO.

This was an appeal by the defendants against an order made by the Chief Justice in Chambers on the 5th April on the application of the plaintiffs, allowing the plaintiffs to amend their statement of claim by adding as another clause of action a claim on a bill of exchange for \$10,000 instead of, as the original writ of summons claimed, \$10,000 on a promissory note.

Mr. H. N. Ferrers instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Brutton, H-tt and Goldring) appeared for the Appellants, and Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., Attorney General, instructed by Mr. H. W. Locker (of Messrs. Deacon Looker and Deacon) for the (former) Plaintiffs.

Mr. Ferrers—The statement of claim in this action was filed on the 11th October, 1904, and states that the plaintiffs are bankers having a registered office in Queen's Road Central, and the defendants are merchants carrying on business in the same street. The plaintiffs claim \$10,000 due on a promissory note. The statement of defence was filed on the 16th September, and the plaintiffs filed a reply on the 22nd October, 1904. The next proceeding was that certain affidavits were filed with a view to taking evidence in England.

The Chief Justice—The plaintiffs sued upon a promissory note which had been given to them to further secure an amount due to them on a bill of exchange which had been given in December, 1903, fell due sometime in March, 1904, and not being paid on due date the defendants gave the plaintiffs a promissory note, which, when it became due was dishonoured. The plaintiffs then sued you upon the promissory note which was given upon the same indebtedness as the original bill of exchange. To this the appellants took the technical objection that the plaintiffs could not sue because the note after it was given, was altered, and not restamped after alteration. They also took the objection that there was no consideration of the note. On the pleadings there was consideration on account of the bill they ought to have paid, and did not. The plaintiffs then came to me and asked leave to amend the claim and writ to add now what they might have done originally. There was no obligation on the plaintiffs to sue on the promissory note, therefore I gave them leave to sue on both. The only ground on which the court ought not to grant the amendment is, were the plaintiffs bringing up a new case not to be placed in the same position *vis-a-vis* with the original?

Mr. Ferrers—I refer your Lordships to page 354 of the White Book wherein it is stated that a plaintiff must pursue the action to which he commits himself when he draws his statement of claim. The line of action he committed himself to then he ought to be bound by. In amending the statement of claim in this action there has been undue delay, and your Lordships should have been supplied with some reason for that delay. By amending the statement of claim the plaintiffs may set up a better case, and defendants should have reasons why, after their expense and trouble in meeting the original case, the plaintiffs have not filed an affidavit explaining the delay.

The Chief Justice—It is not at all clear that it was necessary to amend. What you have to satisfy us of is that the amendment now placed you in a worse position than it would have if pleaded in the first instance. There has been no delay, as the application was made before the hearing.

Mr. Ferrers—No circumstances have arisen which would justify the application which were not in existence at the time the defence was filed.

The Puisse Judge—There has been a lapse of time, but no delay.

Mr. Ferrers—The plaintiffs take up a very different position under the two documents. As long as they were on the promissory note our defence was good enough, but when they come under the bill of exchange the position is changed.

The Chief Justice—Why cannot you put in a fresh statement of defence?

Mr. Ferrers—We should like to, my lord.

The Chief Justice—You can.

Mr. Ferrers—If your Lordship permits this amendment we shall be in a worse position than before. The evidence from Home was on your file when leave was given to amend.

The Chief Justice—I do not look at the file, but at the pleadings when leave is applied for to amend.

Mr. Ferrers—The plaintiffs have waited five months, and now come to ask to be allowed to turn their action upside down from the beginning. They have started pleadings wholly different to what they had five months ago.

The Chief Justice—Their order was that they should have leave to amend by paying the costs occasioned by the amendment. If you like I will alter the language and put in "costs of the amendment."

The Puisne Judge, in delivering the decision of the Court, said—It appears that on the 4th June last the plaintiff bank issued a writ claiming \$10,000 due on a promissory note made by the defendant's, with interest \$123.28. On the 11th August the plaintiffs filed their statement of claim, and on the 16th September the defendants filed their statement of defence. On the 22nd October a reply was put in by the plaintiffs and subsequently an order to take evidence on commission was issued. That commission was returned to the Colony on the 24th March last. On the 21st March an application was made by the plaintiffs to amend their statement of claim by adding as another clause to the action a claim on the bill of exchange for \$10,000. An order was made on the 5th April allowing the amendment to be made, and the defendants now brought an appeal against that order in chambers on the grounds that such amendment ought not to have been made. The two grounds before us are undue delay in their application to amend, and that the defendant's case is prejudiced by an order allowing the amendment. On both grounds they have failed. There was no undue delay, but a mere lapse of time, and the defendants are in no way prejudiced in the conduct of their action by this new course of action being added. It seems to me that the amendment has only been put in a terser form than the clause contained in the statement of pleadings of the 22nd October. It is well known that amendments in pleadings have been allowed so long as anything remains to be done in the action or on the judgment, and the Court is of opinion that this appeal be dismissed with costs.

Thursday, 18th May.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR H. S. BERKELEY (CHIEF JUSTICE).

HOUSEBREAKING.

Kok Ching, Tseung Shui and Lo Man Fu were charged with that they did on the 19th day of March at Lantau Island in this colony together feloniously make assault and put Mok Kap Sin and Ho Kum Tai in bodily fear and danger of their lives and steal from them a sum of money amounting to \$102, two silver bangles and certain clothing.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., Attorney General, instructed by Mr. G. E. Morrell, of the Crown Solicitor's Office, appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Crown.

Prisoners pleaded guilty, and asked His Lordship to deal leniently with them.

His Lordship (to the Interpreter)—As to them what they have to say as to why I should deal leniently with them.

The first prisoner asked to be deported, as he did not like to go to gaol to stay.

The second prisoner craved a similar boon.

The third prisoner begged His Lordship to allow him to go at large in order that he might go home and look after his family and obtain honest employment to support his wife.

His Lordship, to prisoners—You do not appear to appreciate the gravity of the offence to which you have pleaded guilty. It is a very serious one. In the middle of the night you went to a house kept by a widow and her young family, and you ill-used, ill-treated and terrified the woman and her children till one disclosed to you the place where the mother had secreted her savings. That amount, exceeding the sum of \$100, you took from the poor woman and decamped, leaving her altogether without any money, and robbing her at the same time of a considerable quantity of clothing and jewellery. It would be very well, indeed, that men of your character should be banished, and perhaps your wish in this direction will be met later on; but in the meantime you must learn—and through you, others given to the course you have followed—that that course cannot be followed with impunity. You, therefore, will be subjected to severe punishment for what you have done. As you have pleaded guilty, that fact will be taken into consideration, showing that you are sorry for what you have done. The usual punishment I give is five years' hard labour and twenty-four strokes of the birch. That is severe punishment, no doubt, but there is nothing more serious than breaking into a man's house at the middle of the night and terrifying him by going on in the way you have done on this occasion. The public must be protected from men of your character, and people must feel that they can sleep with safety in their houses at night. Each of you will be sentenced to three years' hard labour, and each will receive 24 strokes of the birch during the first six months of your imprisonment.

The case against a houseboy for the alleged throwing of vitriol on a Chinese girl at Kennedy town was withdrawn through lack of evidence.

COMPANIES.

WM. POWELL, LIMITED.

There were present at the extraordinary general meeting of this Company held at the premises of the Company, Alexandra Buildings, on the 18th May, Messrs. W. H. Gaskell (Chairman), E. A. Williams (Secretary), G. Murray Bain, J. W. C. Bonnar, G. C. Moxon, G. H. Potts, A. G. Stokes, H. E. Eyre, W. H. Gaskell, T. Arnold, Ho Fook and Lo Cheung Shin.

The CHAIRMAN, after the notice convening the meeting had been read by the Secretary said:—We have convened this meeting for the purpose of obtaining your sanction of a small increase of capital. We find this step necessary on account of the continued increase of business, and the consequent heavy stock of goods we must necessarily carry to meet same. The present financial position of the company is very satisfactory, our takings for the ten months to the 30th April last showing an increase of 23 per cent. compared with those of the corresponding period of last year. In regard to the increase of capital, I would like to say it is the intention of the directors to make increases from time to time as the growth of business may warrant. We think it essential to maintain a steady dividend on a moderate capital, and to add annually to the "equalisation of dividend fund." With these few remarks I beg to propose the following resolutions:—

1.—That the Capital of the Company be increased from \$120,000.00 to \$150,000.00 by the creation of 3,000 New Shares of \$10 each.

Mr. BAIN seconded the proposition, which was carried.

2.—That such New Shares be offered to those persons who are registered as Shareholders of the Company on the First day of July, 1905, in the proportion of One New Share for every complete Four Shares held by them on the First day of July, 1905.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. T. ARNOLD, and carried.

3.—That the amount due for the New Shares be called up on the Fourth of August, 1905, and that the New Shares rank for Dividend, with the original Shares, from 1st July, 1905.

Mr. G. H. Potts seconded. Carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business before the meeting, gentlemen. There will be a confirmatory meeting of which due notice will be given in order to confirm these resolutions. If there are any questions you would like to ask on this subject, I shall be pleased to answer them.

Mr. BAIN—The shareholders, I presume, are all in the Colony. Will there be any difficulty in getting the money, and getting it up to date?

The CHAIRMAN—No, we do not anticipate any difficulty. Those who are away we have already written to, asking them to arrange with their bankers if they wish to take new shares. That concludes the business, gentlemen.

A. S. WATSON AND CO., LD.

The report of the general managers, for the year ending 31st December, 1904, for presentation to the shareholders at the twentieth annual ordinary general meeting of the Company, on May 27th, is as follows:—

Gentlemen,—We beg to lay before you a statement of the Company's business with a balance sheet for the year ending the 31st December, 1904.

The net profits of the Company for the twelve months under review, after paying all charges, including the salary of the General Managers, and providing for all bad and doubtful debts, amount to

To which has to be added the balance brought forward from the previous year ... 2,883.13

\$122,055.39

From this there has to be deducted—

General managers' commission of 5 per cent. on the net profits for the year as per Article 80 of the Company's Articles of Association ... \$5,958.61

Remuneration of the Consulting committee as per Article 92 ... 2,500 00

8,458.61

Leaving available for appropriation ... \$113,596.78

We paid an interim dividend on the old capital of 5 per cent. in November last absorbing \$30,000.00

We now propose to pay a further dividend on the old capital of 5 per cent. (making 10 per cent. for the year) which will absorb ... 30,000.00

And to pay a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the new capital for the three months ending 31st December, 1904 (equal to 25 cents per share) which will absorb 7,500.00

To place a permanent reserve fund ... 21,000.00

To write off furniture, fittings, utensils of trade, aerated water plant, machinery, and building improvements ... 20,000.00

To carry forward to 1905 account ... 6,090.78

\$113,596.78

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

The existing consulting committee consists of Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., Messrs. C. Ewens, E. Osborne and H. P. White. The appointment of Mr. C. Ewens requires your confirmation.

AUDITORS.

The Company's accounts at the Head Office have been audited by Mr. Francis Maitland and Mr. W. Hutton Potts, who offer themselves for re-election.

JOHN D HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

The accounts are as follows:—

BALANCE SHEET.	
31st December, 1904.	
LIABILITIES.	
Capital account	\$100,000.00
Permanent reserve fund	280,000.00
Reserve fund to meet contingencies or for the equalization of dividends	25,000.00
	1,205,000.00
Local and general liabilities in the East and in America	\$167,038.75
Local and general liabilities in London	53,090.45
	210,129.20
Mortgage on section E of Inland Lot No. 19 and the buildings thereon	\$48,000.00
Mortgage on Marine Lot No. 2 and the buildings thereon	125,000.00
Mortgage on remaining portion of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 550 and the buildings thereon	25,000.00
Advance against San Jacinto property, Manila	17,517.52
	215,517.52
Bills payable, Hongkong and Manila	110,334.02
Unclaimed dividends	8,834.90
Security deposits from staff	14,350.00
Profit and loss—	
Forward from 1903	\$2,883.13
Net balance 1904	119,172.26
	\$122,055.39
Less interim dividend of 50 cents per share on shares Nos. 1—60,000 paid in November, 1904	\$30,000.00
Less amount unclaimed at 31st December, 1904	3,649.00
	26,351.00
	95,704.39
	\$1,869,870.03
ASSETS.	
Total stocks in trade	\$1,069,861.32
Building improvements, furniture, fittings and trade utensils at Hongkong, Manila, Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin and Native Branches	\$95,413.86
Aerated water machinery and plant at Hongkong, Manila, Canton, Amoy, Shanghai and Hankow	110,267.12
Ice factory at Kulangsu Amoy	10,560.25
Steam launches: "Tai Yenk Fong," "Dakin" and steam lighter "Watson"	10,640.00
	226,831.23
Good debts due from Customers	241,970.58
Sundry debtors	16,671.38
Cash in hand	10,247.59
Cash in bank	7,606.62
	17,854.21
Fire insurance Premium unexpired	\$,185.71
Investments in Public Companies:	
North China Insurance Co., Ltd. ... }	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. ... }	1,200.00
Section E of Inland Lot No. 19 and the buildings thereon	60,000.00
Marine Lot No. 2 and the buildings thereon	173,917.82
Remaining portion of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 550 and the buildings thereon	27,500.00
San Jacinto, land and buildings, Manila	25,718.78
	237,136.60
	\$1,869,870.03
PROFIT AND LOSS.	
To balance	\$122,055.39
CONTRA.	
By balance forward from 1903	\$2,883.13
By net profits in Hongkong, China and Manila for 1904	119,172.26
	\$122,055.39

J. LLEWELLYN & CO., LD.

The report of the directors of this kindred Shanghai Company, to be presented at the sixteenth general meeting to be held on 18th May, says:—

The Directors have now the pleasure to lay before the shareholders the audited accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1904.

The Profit and Loss Account shows a credit balance of \$5,875.44, including \$2,836.95 brought forward from 1903 account after allowing for 1902/1903 dividends.

This balance the Directors recommend should be disposed of as follows:—

To pay a dividend of \$4 per share on 1,200 shares	\$4,800.00
To carry forward to 905 account	1,075.44
	\$5,875.44

CANTON NOTES.

[From the *Chung Ngai San Po*.]

BANDITTI.

The number of robberies is by no means decreasing, though a large number of robbers were recently captured and decapitated. On the 10th inst. a steam launch, leaving Sam Kong for Canton, having on board a great number of passengers, was attacked by pirates, while she was steaming near Kam Shan Chi. The booty carried away by them amounted to a large sum. On the 29th ultimo a gang of about two hundred robbers broke into a pawnshop in Pun-u district and carried away spoils to the value of thirty thousand dollars. Two of the foks of the shop were taken as hostages. When they took their departure, they were completely hemmed in by the village people and the watchmen, all well armed, and a fight followed. The encounter lasted from mid-night till dawn when the robbers succeeded in breaking the siege and made their escape. About thirty robbers were killed and ten were taken prisoners. Of the village men ten were killed and wounded. Nothing has yet been heard of the two foks carried away as hostages.

A SICK VICEROY—TAXATION—ORIGIN OF CRIME.

Viceroy Shum has sent again a memorial to the Throne earnestly asking to be allowed to resign his viceroyship under the plea of sickness. He further says that he intends to visit Europe and America for a change of air and to ask the advice of some clever European doctors, and also take the opportunity to study the affairs, customs and the mode of government of different countries. In the same memorial, which is a very long one, he says that under present conditions and circumstances the robbers of the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi cannot be completely rooted out, as the high authorities, hardly pressed by the Peking Government to send annually a large sum of money to Peking to pay indemnity, debts and other necessities, are, therefore, compelled to impose taxes of every description against their will, and every sort of gambling, which is the principal source of giving birth to robbers, is allowed; gambling paying a large part of the revenue. Consequently the people require to live a very costly life, the prices of the necessities of life, which have already been heavily taxed, getting higher day after day. Moreover, the majority of the people, who are out of employment, can hardly obtain a livelihood. The industries and trade of China are now reaching a lamentable state, for the people draw the supply of various kinds of goods from foreign countries. He says that unless a sound government be re-established and every sort of gambling, especially Fantan, be strictly prohibited, peace can never be restored in the two Kwangs.

THE COMING BRITISH SHIPS.

The coming of the *Goliath* and *Cunopus*, announced in our telegrams on 18th May, signifies an important change in the status of the China squadron. The *Goliath* is a twin screw battleship of 12,950 tons, i.h.p. 13,500 N.D., Portsmouth, held in reserve. Captain Hugh P. Williams was appointed 7th March.

The *Cunopus* is a twin screw battleship of 12,950 tons, i.h.p. 13,500 N.D., flagship, reserve division at Portsmouth. Captain Edward S. Fitzherbert was appointed 3rd January. These two ships are of the same tonnage and speed as the *Glory*, *Ocean*, *Vengeance* and *Albion*, and should be a source of increased strength to the squadron, similarity in speed and construction being a most important consideration in the composition of a fleet of battleships.

AN ALLEGED CHINESE PIRATE.

APPLICATION FOR EXTRADITION.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court on the 15th May, Mr. H. E. Pollock K.C. (instructed by Mr. R. A. Harding) applied on behalf of the Chinese Government for the extradition to China of Cheung Pat on a charge of armed robbery in the Heungshan district near Macao. Mr. P. W. Goldring represented the defendant.

Mr. Pollock, in outlining the case, stated that on the evening of the 26th December last year, Li Chan, the owner of a cargo junk was journeying from Heungshan towards Macao. The junk contained a rather valuable cargo, having amongst other goods on board, Cassia oil to the value of about \$750. Besides the prosecutor, Li Chan, the crew of the junk consisted of seven men. About six o'clock on the evening aforesaid, on account of little wind and having the tide against them the junk anchored off the beach. Two hours later Li Chan and his foks turned in, leaving the watchman and assistant steersman on deck. About midnight prosecutor was awakened by a noise, and heard several reports of firearms, and he heard the watchman calling out, "Wake up. There are robbers coming." When he and the men below reached the deck they saw two boat loads of robbers alongside, and apparently considered discretion the better part of valour, and got back into the cabin. Shortly afterwards six men burst in; two carrying lighted torches, and all armed with firearms. Among the six was the defendant, who appeared to be the leader. Prosecutor had seen him before, as prior to this occasion he twice boarded the junk and levied a toll of \$20 on each occasion—apparently a kind of blackmail. On this occasion the defendant carried a revolver, and told the junk's crew that if they moved they would be killed. On his order, a wire was run, through the hair of prosecutor and his foks, and they were tied together. Defendant then asked prosecutor where his money was, and prosecutor told him, at the same time giving him the key of the trunk. The defendant extracted \$60 and a silver watch, and put them in his own pocket. The robbers then pulled up the floor of the cabin and found the cassia oil, which defendant ordered his followers to put on board the boats. The robbers also took a quantity of gunpowder and some firearms.

Evidence was led and the case adjourned.

THE HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS.

NEW COMPANY ACQUIRES THE EXISTING LINE AND THE NEW CONCESSION.

We understand that the Hongkong High Level Tramways Company have agreed to sell their undertaking to a new Company which will also acquire Mr. Finlay Smith's proposed concession and carry out the scheme as projected by him of a new line to the Peak.

The price to be paid to the shareholders of the old Company is \$200 per share payable either in cash or in shares of the new Company at shareholders' option. The new Company will be under the management of Messrs. John D. Humphreys & Son, with a Consulting Committee consisting of Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickson, Mr. C. Ewens and Mr. A. J. Raymond.

The shares of the old Company stood in the brokers' lists on Saturday at \$227½ sellers; yesterday's quotation was \$225 sales.

"WAR CORRESPONDENTS" AND THEIR COMPLAINTS.

It was only to be expected that Japan would make enemies of those who failed to secure from the Japanese the deference and attention they, as White Men, and journalists at that, considered themselves entitled to expect. It is already historical how childishly some of the disappointed ones, including some who enjoyed "the bubble reputation," decided to "make it hot" for Japan. Fortunately, public opinion is not so easily swayed now as it is said it used to be, and there is less risk of injustice being done by irresponsible scribblers. An article, entitled, "Japan after the war. White man's prestige

vanishing" by Ernest Brindle, appeared in the *Daily Mail* of 23rd March.

One White Man's prestige may be said to be vanishing, for the *Daily Mail* article has provoked a letter to our Shanghai contemporary, in which it is stated:—He (Mr. Brindle) writes:—"An Englishman, like myself, who has lived many years in Japan, returning at the present time to his native country, must enjoy many moments of quiet amusement as he reflects upon the prevalent ideas abroad of Japan and the Japanese nation." Now, Sir, it is within my knowledge and, of course, you are also aware of the fact, that Mr. Brindle arrived in Shanghai as a reporter for the *North-China Herald* office in January, 1901, being then a young and inexperienced griffin, and continued in that occupation until the present war broke out and he became a war correspondent for the *Daily Mail*. When, therefore, did Mr. Brindle spend "many years in Japan"?

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHINESE v. FOREIGN PILOTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR.—Mr. Osborne in his evidence in the case, *Capt. Nisworth v. Pilot Lawler*, says that he wrote a letter to the Pilots' Association advising them about taking ships up to the Kowloon wharves. No such letter was ever received, and if it had been how could the Pilots' Association ever think of taking advice from one who has never had any experience in berthing steamers?

It is now over six months since European pilots started, and a great number of steamers of all sizes have been berthed at the Kowloon wharves mostly by European pilots, and because one member of the association had an accident, the other members have to suffer, all on account of a circular letter which the shipping firms have received advising them to employ Chinese pilots in berthing ships at the Kowloon wharves; therefore nearly all the shipping firms have stopped employing Europeans (not only at the wharves but also to buoys) as pilots. The consequence is that the work previously done by ten men is now entirely in the hands of three Chinese and it is needless to say that they are reaping a great harvest. It is very good, Mr. Editor, three pilots doing most of the work; but still I hear the Government intend making more pilots. European pilots are not wanted by British firms, and I should suggest that Chinese be granted Board of Trade Certificates, then these firms would be satisfied.

Hoping that I have not taken up too much of your valuable space.—I am Sir,

O. B. M.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1905.

[It is childish to suggest that racial considerations have anything to do with this matter. As we understand it, the proposition is that accepted native pilots are just as good as foreigners, and cheaper. If this be so, their employment is inevitable. If white pilots had a monopoly they would get careless, and too "independent."]

GERMAN CHINESE TREATY.

The Article relating to the abolition of likin in the proposed German treaty with China is similar to that of the Anglo Chinese treaty, but in the German treaty it is proposed that China shall guarantee the effective abolition of likin as soon as an increase of tariff is effected.

Regarding the stipulation of foreign residence it is similar to article III. of the U.S. Treaty with China, namely, "Citizens of the United States may frequent, reside, and carry on trade, industries and manufactures, or pursue any lawful avocation, in all the ports or localities of China which are now open or may hereafter be opened to foreign trade and residence, and, within suitable localities at those places which have been or may be set apart for the use and occupation of foreigners, they may rent or lease in perpetuity land and build thereon. They shall generally enjoy as to their persons and property all such rights, privileges and immunities as are or may hereafter be granted to the subjects or citizens of the nation the most favoured in those respects."—*Sinwanpao*.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The following extracts are taken from the Government Gazette, wherein is contained a report by Mr. A. Seth, Registrar, on the workings of the several divisions of the Supreme Court of Hongkong.

The number of actions instituted in the Original Jurisdiction division of the Court during the year 1904 was 233, and there were 154 in dependency. Of these, 13 were disposed of, 49 being settled or withdrawn before trial, leaving a balance of 257. The total amount involved was \$1,630,419.12. The debts and damages recovered amounted to \$487,922.10. There was no injunction granted. The total fees collected and paid into the Treasury amounted to \$14,892.65. The number of actions instituted in Summary Jurisdiction was 1,799 during the year 1904, and 230 were brought forward from 1903. Of these 1,635 were disposed of, 735 being settled or withdrawn before trial, leaving a balance of 394. The total amount involved was 338,300.41; and the total fees collected and paid into the Treasury amounted to \$7,950.65.

The number of distress warrants for rent issued was 410, representing aggregate unpaid rents amounting to \$39,692.72, of which the aggregate sum of \$17,317.61 was recovered, 178 warrants having been withdrawn on settlement between the parties. The fees collected for issuing distress warrants and paid into the Treasury amounted to \$2,577.75.

There were 61 cases and 97 persons committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions. The number of persons actually indicted was 79, of whom 68 were convicted and 11 were acquitted. Against 18 persons no indictments were filed, and they were discharged pursuant to the provisions of "The Criminal Procedure Amendment Ordinance, 1904."

There were 7 Appeals instituted during the year, being:—

From the decision of the Chief Justice	1
" " of the Puisne Judge	2
" " Magistrates	2
" " Land Court	2
	7

of which 5 were disposed of, being:—

From the Chief Justice	1
" " Puisne Judge	2
" " Magistrates	1
" " Land Court	1
leaving 2 pending	—

One case was carried to the Privy Council, but no decision has yet reached the colony. One important appeal was the case *Tang Tsz U*, appellant and The Attorney-General, respondent, commonly known as the Cheung Sha Wan case, in which the Full Court held several lengthy sittings.

There were 11 actions instituted in Admiralty Jurisdiction, two of which were disposed of, one having been settled or withdrawn before trial, leaving eight in dependency. The number of vessels arrested was four. The total fees received and paid into the Treasury amounted to \$452.

There were 29 petitions filed in Bankruptcy Jurisdiction being creditors' petitions 19, and 10 petitions by the debtors themselves. The number of receiving orders made was 28, being 19 on creditors' petitions, and nine on debtors' petitions. The number of public examinations held was 15. There were 15 adjudications; and 2 compositions approved by the Court. There was one discharge.

The aggregate amount of declared assets was \$854,201.33, and declared liabilities \$1,431,590.36. Of the declared assets only \$79,043.54 were recovered.

The fees paid into the Treasury amounted to \$4,162.60 (of which \$2,890.23 was paid by impressed stamps) including the Official Receiver's commission as trustee where no trustee has been appointed by the creditors.

In Probate and Administration there were 171 grants made by the Court, being:—Probates, 71, Letters of Administration, 98, total 171. The aggregate value of the estates was \$2,788,401.

Probate duties amounted to \$77,552.00, Court fees to \$7,287.70, and Official Administrator's

commission paid into the Treasury to \$2,201.27. There were 39 estates vested in, or administered by, the Official Administrator during the year, representing an aggregate value of \$35,157.28. 25 estates were wound up during the year, as against 20 in 1903, representing an aggregate value of \$23,110.98.

The total number of Trust Estates in the hands of the Official Trustee at the end of 1904 was 23, and the aggregate amount of trust funds \$241,264.34, as against 21 estates aggregating to \$99,200.88 in 1903, and certain house property, viz., No. 6, Rednaxela Terrace.

The total number of Companies registered from the commencement of the "Companies Ordinance, 1865" was 424 with an aggregate capital of \$197,143,121, of which there were 219 remaining at the end of 1904, whose aggregate capital amounted to \$115,594,664. 130 were wound up voluntarily, four were wound up under the supervision of the Court and 71 are defunct. In addition to the latter, there are other companies that are practically defunct as no returns have been furnished by such companies for years: steps are being taken to legally strike them off the register.

There were 37 Companies registered in 1904, the revenue from which was \$7,378.75.

The total sums collected during the year by way of fees and commissions paid into the Treasury amounted to \$46,717.44, as against \$41,758.83 in the previous year.

The Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice Alfred Gaseoyne Wise, proceeded to England on four months' vacation leave and eight months' leave of absence on half salary, and Mr. Thomas S.combe Smith, Police Magistrate, acted as Puisne Judge during His Honour's absence. The Chief Justice, Sir William Meigh Goodman, proceeded to England on two months' vacation leave and four months' leave of absence on half salary, on 27th August, 1904, Sir Henry Spencer Berkeley, Attorney General, acting as Chief Justice during His Honour's absence, the latter's place being filled by Mr. Ernest Hamilton Sharp, K.C.

Mr. James William Norton-Kyshe, Registrar, Official Administrator, Official Trustee and Registrar of Companies, retired on pension. I was appointed to succeed him in the several Offices with effect from the 19th May, 1904. Mr. Joseph Horstford Kemp, passed cadet, succeeding me in the office of Deputy Registrar and Appraiser, with effect from 1st August, 1904. Mr. Kemp entered upon the duties of his office on the 28th October. Mr. Li Hong Mi, assistant Chinese interpreter, proceeded to England on four months' vacation leave followed by two months' leave of absence on half salary, on 25th May, 1904, his place being taken by Mr. Nicholas George Nolan, Interpreter at the Magistracy.

TAX OFFICIAL'S LITTLE SPECULATION.

A story with a moral at both ends comes from Tokyo. Adachi Kuranosuki, a young man employed in the Shin Ohashi Tax Office, Tokyo, entered upon a little speculation on the 27th ult. and is now in the care of the police. Evidently knowing the subtle ways of timber dealers, Adachi called on Suzuki, a timber merchant, and in his capacity of tax official asked to see the books. Suzuki's prices for timber were remarkably moderate to one who understood something of the trade, which the sharp Adachi evidently did. At any rate the tax official asked Suzuki if he was selling timber as cheaply as was shown in the books. With some observation about the bad times, and after an uneasy grant or two, Suzuki replied that he did, when the wily Adachi electrified the wily Suzuki by offering to buy some at the price. Excuses were of no avail. Suzuki was compelled to sell 274 yen worth of timber at his tax-inspection-book prices, and on credit, whereupon Adachi immediately rushed it off and sold it to another timber merchant for 420 yen!

Had Adachi paid for the timber, nothing more might have been heard of this enlightening incident, but besides being wily, Adachi was weak. As is common with the young men of his class, instead of paying Suzuki and pocketing his more or less legitimate profits, he went off to the licensed quarter at Yokohama, where he was in due course discovered by the police and arrested.—*Japan Chronicle*.

NATIVE NEWS.

MORE MINISTERS WANTED.

Sun Pao-chi, the Chinese Minister to France, has wired to the Waiwupu to the effect that there are still many treaty powers to whom no Chinese Minister is appointed and that it is advisable to have Ministers appointed to the said powers so as to facilitate international affairs. The Peking authorities consider the suggestion reasonable and the Waiwupu is now investigating the matter.

CHANG CHIH-TUNG.

Their Majesties have sent a sympathetic enquiry about the illness of Viceroy Chang Chih-tung saying that the said viceroy is an important official and Their Majesties are very anxious to know the actual condition of his illness which shall be wired to Peking in detail and that the said viceroy shall have proper medical attendance and due rest. Viceroy Chang Chih-tung has replied to the Throne through the Peking authorities thanking Their Majesties for the sympathetic enquiry and giving details about his sickness and how he has been almost cured by Japanese doctors specially engaged from Japan, and Their Majesties are asked to be at rest about him and he thanked them gratefully for the sympathy shown to him.

CHINESE EXCLUSION BILL.

On the 10th May, at 2 p.m. the local gentry assembled at the native Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai and decided to send telegrams to the Waiwupu and the Bureau of Commerce of all the treaty ports to protest against the Chinese Exclusion Bill of the United States of America which intends to open negotiations with the Waiwupu through her New Minister of Peking instead of continuing the negotiations at Washington through Sir Chengtung Lian Cheng, the Chinese Minister to Washington, and stating that the native merchants will not deal with the American merchants and will use American goods as little as possible.—*Mercury*.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

There was much fiery rhetoric and eloquent appeals to patriotism by the speakers who addressed the meeting yesterday afternoon, with the result that it was decided to telegraph at once to the Waiwupu, and Viceroys Yuan Shih-kai and Chou Fu, to oppose the conclusion and signing of the proposed treaty as it now stands. It was also unanimously decided by those present to cease purchasing or contracting for American goods until the terms of the proposed treaty be modified and made to meet the requirements of justice. In regard to this it was furthermore decided to telegraph to merchants' guilds throughout the whole Empire the reason for this boycott of American goods, and to request one and all to join the Shanghai merchants in this matter.

SHENG KUNG-PAO.

The *Daily News* at Shanghai says it is reported in local mandarin circles that H.E. Sheng Kung-pao will leave for Peking in a few days, after he has inspected his coal mines at Pinghsiang, Ki. This will mean that his Excellency, with Viceroy Chang Chih-tung's assistance, has "made it all straight" with his opponents in the North and hence need not fear anything untoward happening to him while in Peking. Should H.E. Sheng Kung-pao return straight to Shanghai from the Yangtze, it must be understood that things are not very rosy for him in the Capital.

ANTI-FOREIGN OPPOSITION IN CH'ANGSHA.

It is reported from Ch'angsha, the provincial capital of Hunan, that a number of the gentry of that city have memorialised Peking protesting against permission being granted foreigners to open hongs inside the city, as a settlement has already been set apart for them outside the city walls for purposes of trade and commerce.

A GERMAN PARADE GROUND IN NANKING.

A Nanking letter to the *Shenpao* states that in spite of former repeated refusals on the part of the high provincial officials in that city, Viceroy Chou Fu has at last given way to the repeated requests of the German Naval authorities and given them a vacant plot of ground, inside the Yifeng-gate of Nanking and at the foot of Lion hill, to serve the Germans as a parade and drill ground for their bluejackets while in Nanking. As a natural result the

plot of ground, which hitherto had been a sort of public pleasure ground for the citizens of Nanking, has been fenced around by the Germans, who refuse permission to Chinese entering what may be called their own property.

A MINING AND RAILWAY SCHOOL IN PEKING.

The members of the Shangpu (Ministry of Commerce) have been lately conferring with regard to the immediate establishment of a Mining and Railway School as an annexe of the Ministry. The teaching staff will be composed of the best that can be engaged from abroad, and it is proposed to make it compulsory for all members of the secretariat of that Ministry to attend classes, so that in course of time they may fit themselves for posts as superintendents and inspectors of mine and railways under the jurisdiction of the Ministry.

PROPOSED MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

Frequent reference has been made to the intention of the Imperial Government to add yet another "Board," or Ministry—that of Education—to the eight now existing, making three new Ministries or Boards within the past five years or so. Students of Chinese prior to 1900 have been accustomed to call the Boards of Civil Appointments, Revenue, Rites, War, Punishment and Works, the "Six Great Boards," institutions which have been in existence in this country for nearly twenty centuries. After the events of 1900, the decrepit Tsungli Yamén, or Foreign Office, which was established about thirty-five years ago, was abolished and the Waiwupu, or Ministry of Foreign Affairs, added to the six already existent, making seven in all. In 1903 the Shangpu or Ministry of Commerce, came into existence and now after much unnecessary procrastination, in view of the schools and colleges of modern learning springing up everywhere, it is decided to establish a Wenpu, or Ministry of Education, making Nine Great "Boards," or Ministries in all. It has been found that without such a Ministry, the officials in charge of colleges and schools in the provinces have persistently ignored instructions sent them by the Hsiowu-ch'u, or Bureau of Education, in Peking, under the two Chancellors of the Peking University, and these two high officials have, therefore, obtained their Majesties' approval to the creation of a Ministry of Education, which will then bring all colleges and schools under its jurisdiction. The first President of the new Ministry, it is reported, will be Yung Ch'ing, the present Mauchu Chancellor of the Peking University.

The notes following are taken from the *Shanghai Daily News*:—

DEATH OF A SHANGHAI BANK COMPRADORE.

On the 31st April (30th?) there died at the age of about sixty-four, at his residence on Ningpo Road, Mr. Hsi Chen-fu, the well-known compradore of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank here. Mr. Hsi Chen-fu left considerable property in real estate, and a large portion of his funds were invested in local industrial concerns, while he was also a principal partner in two native banks of repute. The deceased was a native of Tungting Island, Tahu Lake, near Soochow, and leaves several grown-up sons, all of whom are also employed in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank here. One of his brothers is the compradore of the Chartered Bank, and another occupies the same position in the Russo-Chinese Bank here.

AN ANTI-CATHOLIC RIOT IN KIANGSI.

A Nanch'ang, capital of Kiangsi province, dispatch states that Governor Ch'eng Hsün of that city has received a report from the district magistrate of Wantaishien, stating that an anti-Roman Catholic riot had occurred there during the latter part of last month, resulting in the destruction by fire of a number of houses belonging to the Mission, the death of one convert, and the wounding of twenty-two others. Among the last category are several whose injuries are so serious that some of them may die.

AN ABLE LOCUM TENENS.

During H.E. Viceroy Chou Fu's absence from Nanking the duties of his office are being attended to by H.E. Huang Chienkuan, the able and enlightened Provincial Treasurer of Kiangning. The last-named official goes to the viceregal yamén every morning to look over petitions, reports, and dispatches addressed to the Viceroy, and transact all business connected therewith, except such as is of great importance

requiring the Viceroy's personal attention. A fast steam-launch, with steam up, lies at Hsiakuan ready to start at any hour for Tsingkiangpu with these important dispatches for the Viceroy. What with his own multifarious duties as Provincial Treasurer, H.E. Huang Chien-kuan has his hands full but his ability and tact have enabled the machinery of State to go on without a hitch, so that the absence of the Viceroy from Nanking has been hardly noticeable.

KIANGNAN DOCK AND ENGINEERING WORKS.

Reference has already been made in our columns to the changes which are being made at the Kiangnan Arsenal and Engineering Works. The two enterprises are in future to be conducted as entirely separate affairs, and while the Chinese Government will continue to run the arsenal under its present management, the dock and engineering department becomes at the end of the present month, and under the title given above, a purely commercial undertaking in which Viceroys Yuan Shih-kai and Chou Fu are jointly interested. It will still, of course, be entrusted with Government work, indeed one of its first tasks will be the gradual reconstruction of most of the vessels of the Peiyang squadron, the Commander-in-Chief of which, Admiral Yeh, will be director-general of the new concern, with Captain Woo as director under him. In this connection it may be mentioned that it is probable that in the near future a post-captain of the British navy will again be appointed to take charge of the squadron, holding the same rank as Admiral Lang, who retired at the outbreak of the China-Japan war, and the fleet is to be reorganised on a more modern basis.

The joint foreign managers of the new undertaking will be Mr. L. Basse and Mr. R. B. Mauchan, the present Superintendent of the International and Cosmopolitan Docks. Mr. Rawsthorne, the senior boiler-maker of Messrs. Farnham, Boyd & Co., also joins the Chinese venture, which starts under the most encouraging circumstances. Already a large amount of business is promised, and it is evident that the breaking down of the monopoly hitherto held by Messrs. Farnham, Boyd & Co. is widely welcomed. The Kiangnan Works are already furnished with most complete and modern plant, and a large staff of skilled operatives is immediately available. Anticipating the necessity of having more than one dock, the directors have secured a large plot of land on the Pootung side opposite the present dock, and here, with deep water, they have ground for making half-a-dozen additional docks if required.

MURDER ON A SHANGHAI WHARF.

A dastardly crime was committed at the Shanghai Hongkong Wharf in the early hours of May 7th. It appears that about 1.30 a.m. the boatswain on the P. & O. S. *Socotra* heard a scuffle on the wharf and came down the gangway to see what was the matter. As he reached the wharf two coolies, one of whom had a heavy iron bar in his hand, brushed past him. The boatswain suspected nothing until, a few steps further on, he tripped over the body of a coolie, lying in a pool of blood. He at once gave the alarm, and the police were communicated with, but the murderers had escaped, leaving no clue. The victim, who was dead when the police arrived, had a terrible gash in the skull, from which the brain protruded. He was a foreman on one of Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s lighters, which was moored to the wharf. Whilst it cannot be ascertained for certain what were the motives for the crime, there is reason to believe that the murdered man had about \$30 in his possession when he was killed, and as this is missing it is surmised that he was robbed by his assailants. The *N.-O. Daily News* hopes that the perpetrators of this ghastly crime will not escape the consequences of their deed.

We are informed that a composition has been agreed upon by the creditors of Major Hurly, who pays a lump sum down, and grants a lien upon his salary of \$200 a month. At the Supreme Court some days ago, it will be remembered, his solicitor agreed to judgment with costs on a number of claims.

REVIEWS.

Cantonese Love Songs. By C. CLEMENTI, M. A. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 2 Vols. Price 21s.

Much credit is due to Mr. Clementi for the production of a scholarly work. Since Dr. Eitel published his dictionary, there has appeared no such interesting contribution to the library of the student of Cantonese as the book under review. The English volume is printed at the Clarendon Press, Oxford, a sufficient guarantee of clear type and good binding. The Chinese volume printed by Messrs. Noronha does not satisfy the eye so well. The type is not of the best. Mr. Clementi's translation is in prose, his lines being numbered in correspondence with the Chinese text: had the lines in the latter been treated in the same way, comparison would have been still easier. At the end of the English volume are notes in explanation of the various allusions. The vocabulary appended to the Chinese volume leaves us in much doubt as to the precise class of readers to whom Mr. Clementi would appeal—Glancing through it we select almost at random such notes as “果, inde,” “人地 other people, men.”

Surely such information as this, and much more of the same kind is of use to the newest beginner only, for whom however the study of such a work would be altogether too difficult. Does the translator write for more advanced scholars? Then it seems to us that he should have added to his notes others on points of scholarship, and in justification of his renderings. We hope that in an early second edition this course may be followed, and the more so because the meaning of the original is obscure in places—or is it always obvious in Mr. Clementi's translation. To give one rather curious instance: the ninth line of Song LXXXVI reads 你妹自小失身原是爲你

which is translated, “‘Tis mainly for your sake that since youth I lost my maidenhood.” This we submit is nonsense. Moreover the word 原

means a beginning or a cause, either of which translations makes the passage comprehensible. Surely Mr. Clementi should here and elsewhere have explained by means of notes his departure from the obvious. In XII iv he translates “I grieve, I do but grieve that by the willow banks the transience of wind and moon is understood so easily.” An alternative would be “It is my sorrow that by willow bank the moon of passion quickly changes to dawn.” That is, joy may endure for a night, but heaviness cometh in the morning. The next line supports this rendering. “The moon sinks, crows caw, men are full of ‘care.’” It is not to be thought that Mr. Clementi has overlooked the original meaning of 曉

namely, dawn; but for preferring the commoner and derived meaning ‘to understand’ he must have had his reasons, and we think we should have been told them. In XII.

畫翠蛾 means literally “paint my Kingfisher moths,” and so “lustrous eyebrows arched like a moth's antennae.” We despair of finding a satisfactory translation, but we can not commend “paint my eyebrows with aniline.” Aniline is a most unpoetic product of coal tar invented long after these songs were written. Moreover 翠 is an adjective, an epithet of 蛾.

While there are but few passages where an every day critic would boldly aver, Here he is wrong, there are many where the meaning is sufficiently doubtful to deserve a justification of the translator's opinion.

Mr. Clementi's style does not strike us as very well suited to the matter. What charm these songs possess is due to their simplicity, and that is violated too often by a diction at once prolix and precious. In so far as a translation fails to give the tone of the original it is faulty. But here we find a translator who goes out of his way to mislead, in an effort to introduce ideas which the original never attempted to convey. In XLVII 6. is the phrase 三两个月, for 2 or 3 months. There is not a grain of poetry in it, it is the

baldest colloquial. Why should it be tricked out as “for three and two months”? In this case the difference may be slight. But when the same process of glorification is applied to the stock slang of the house of ill fame, the meaning of the original is deliberately sacrificed. A 人客 is a customer, there is no other word. To metamorphose him into a “gay gallant” is misleading. Gallant and gay he may be, but the author never said so. And so throughout, by the talk of Willow Arbores and Flowery Lanes ideas are imported which are absent from the author's thought: for though the words are here, their original significance has completely faded from them. Indeed Mr. Clementi owns as much in his introduction.

We spoke of the simplicity of these ditties. When the author forgets his similes of ice and snow (which in the mouth of a Southerner are about as sincere as the Strephons and shepherdesses of eighteenth century poetasters), he can be touching in a simple way. For instance; in Song XXIX. the carrier goose, *scilicet* Homing Pigeon, is apostrophised:

“Perchance thou hearest letters carelessly, and hast lost them in country-side or at city barrier.

Should he be in deep sorrow, but indolent in writing letters;

Then, if he has unsent letters written in his mind, bring me the empty cover.

So will I, spreading out the blank paper imagine it holds ten thousand, thousand words:

For each of our two hearts is as a mirror to the other's thoughts, even though no words be spoken.”

This is direct and good, and the language appropriate to the speaker, while the translation is in suitable plain prose. It is a pity that this style is not maintained throughout. In Song XI iii there is a line of 8 words which literally mean, “A thousand reds, a myriad greens, so splendid,” said in apostrophe of a lotus lily. This is expanded in the translation to “What luxury of splendour is in those thousand flushes of red, those myriad tints of green.”

These volumes appeal to us as students of the Chinese and their language, and not for any great artistic merit of the original songs. But Mr. Clementi holds that they are poetry. And when he speaks of them as illustrating “the extreme sentimentality of the Cantonese,” even of the coldest business man or the most uncouth coolie, he is issuing a challenge which it would be pusillanimous to ignore. At least that is so if he uses the word sentimentality in a good sense, as his whole attitude seems to prove he does. But surely the word means false sentiment: in this sense alone can we admit that it fitly describes the attitude of Chinese towards women, and particularly the attitude of the author towards the unfortunate class, whose feelings he professes to interpret. There is a good reason why Chinese writers must find it hard to express a true emotion when they feel one, which is, they are so tied and bound to the past, that they can hardly perform even the most natural action or become aware of the simplest emotion, without recollecting that there is a classical precedent for expressing that emotion or performing that action. But apart from this our author fails as an interpreter of unhappy women, because his sympathy with them is not genuine. As moralists we may if we please remember his environment and pardon him. But art knows no extenuating circumstances. As an artist he fails in good taste, and stands condemned. We give one instance of supreme bad taste, and that the one, if any, where genuine feeling might have been looked for. Chiu Tsz-yung the author had, we learn, a concubine, whom after two or three months he deserted. Penniless she was driven to an immoral life, and unable to support her misery and degradation committed suicide. In such circumstances an honest man might have felt remorse, a true poet would have found words to express it. And thus sings this heartbroken lover (Song XLVII.) as he twangs at his mandolin.

You died for your gallant? Then I cannot grudge your death.

You have flung into the water that passion of days gone by.

‘Tis pity that I jilted you to drift all your life long among green arbours.

I know not whom you trust to worship your white bones upon the green hill-side.

Yes, you were best have been a virtuous wife, that I might have set your tablet in Buddha's shrine.

Some one has wittily and truly said: “The desire of the man is for the woman. The desire of the woman is for the desire of the man.” Failing to appreciate a psychological truth many erotic writers go astray, and our author among them. “Water and fire can scarce annul our passions,” “My debt of wanton joy,” and similar phrases recur on every page, and show clearly a misapprehension of the feelings they would explain. We may be quite sure that all the unfortunate girls asked for was peace and protection.

Be a God and hold me with a charm;

Be a man and fold me with thine arm.

And above all, delivery from the house of bondage.

Nevertheless, there are some pretty passages to be found here and there; and Mr. Clementi does well to call attention to the emphatic form in which the metaphors are expressed. “The maiden is not compared to, she actually is, the royal flower of the Cinnamon Garden. Similarly her lover is the peacock, the bee, the butterfly.” Song XXXIV. is a good instance of this. The translation is ours.

“The flower weeps: the moon is not scathed.

“Moon, look you, we flowers how wilted are we.

“Pity that as you wax, so must we fade away.

“The wild wind blows, and the rain gathers

“together: my day is ended.”

It is not easy to find exact parallels to this figure of speech. One occurs to us, in Venus and Adonis, stanzas 39 and 40: “Then be my deer, since I am such a park.” One simile is really beautiful, and that is “autumn waves” for women's eyes. Any idea more expressive of dark depths and glancing flashing brightness than a wave at night, (and the idea of night comes with the context), it would be hard indeed to discover. Of course it is not original.

Mr. Clementi has an interesting note on Buddhism, though not everyone will agree with him as to “the extraordinary solace which the Buddhist faith, . . . still exercises over the peoples of the Eighteen Provinces.” The solace is the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, beyond which not one Chinese in ten thousand knows anything of Buddhism. But this doctrine by itself is no more Buddhism than the belief in an after-life can be said to constitute the Christian faith.

A chapter on the musical notation of the *pha pha* or guitar will doubtless be of interest to musicians.

Daudet claims to have written Sappho to show his sons the fruitlessness of an immoral life. His intention though fatuous was probably sincere. The writer of these love songs modestly prefaces them with a hope “that this little volume may serve to rescue all such as are sunk in this world among the spells of the ocean of desire.”

And here we bid him heartily farewell, with a profound conviction that he, the late Mr. Chiu Tsz-yung, with his *pha pha*, his fripperies and a most extraordinary smugness, has been more fortunate than he deserves in his industrious expository.

A large bird was observed to touch one of the wires over the street tramways. It dropped, a crumpled corpse. From faraway Bangkok comes a story suggesting other possibilities. The writer says: “Whilst I was sitting taking my dinner at 6 p.m. this evening, a large paper kite became entangled in the electricity wires in front of my window, and instantaneously was consumed by fire. You will see how easily a fire might have been caused had the kite blown in the open window; and if the roof of the house had been attap, there might have been a terrible loss. Kite flying in the city should, I think, be forbidden except in open places where there are no telegraph or electricity wires. If the dear little children must fly their kites let them go where they cannot wire in fire!”

COMMERCIAL.

SILK.

Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Son's Silk Circular, dated Shanghai, 6th May, 1905, states:—The home markets are quiet; Gold Kiling is quoted in London at 11.4½, and in Lyons a Fcs. 31.25. Raw Silk.—There has been more doing this week, but the demand however has not been general. About 250 bales have changed hands. Yellow Silks.—Very little doing. A few bales of Mienchew have changed hands at \$340/335. Hand Filatures.—Settlements this week with American have been made to the extent of some 600 bales of Crack Chops on the basis of Tls. 700 for M. H. Y. Blue Dragon, Extra, leaving the market almost bare of this class of Silk. A fair business has also been done in commoner grades. Steam Filatures.—A few transactions are reported. Waste Silk.—Nothing doing.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG 19th May.—Market being a little weaker the prices are slightly going downward. Shekloong, No. 1, White..... \$8.90 to \$9.00 pcls. Do. „ 2, White..... 7.50 to 7.60 „ Do. „ 1, Brown..... 6.40 to 6.50 „ Do. „ 2, Brown..... 6.00 to 6.05 „ Swatow, No. 1, White..... 8.70 to 8.80 „ Do. „ 2, White..... 7.40 to 7.50 „ Do. „ 1, Brown..... 6.00 to 6.05 „ Do. „ 2, Brown..... 5.60 to 5.70 „ Foochow Sugar Candy..... 12.50 to 13.00 „ Shekloong „ 11.70 to 11.80 „

RICE.

HONGKONG, 19th May.—The prices are advancing, large demands having come forward. Saigon, Ordinary \$2.75 to \$2.80 „ Round, good quality 4.10 to 4.15 „ Long..... 4.25 to 4.30 Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2 3.25 to 3.30 „ Garden. „ No. 1 3.35 to 3.40 „ White, 4.30 to 4.35 „ Fine Cargo 4.40 to 4.50

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 18th May.

Quotations are:— Allow'ce net to 1 catty. Malwa New \$1130 to — per picul. Malwa Old \$1180 to — do. Malwa Older \$1240 to — do. Malwa V. Old..... \$1320 to — do. Persian fine quality... \$1000 to — do. Persian extra fine..... \$1020 to — do. Patna New \$1115 to — per chest. Patna Old \$ — to — do. Benares New \$1085 to — do. Benares Old..... \$ — to — do.

HONGKONG 18th May, 1905.—The movements in our various Opium markets, since the 5th May, have been as follows:—

Malwa, Patna, Benares, Persian.				
Stocks as per circular of 4th May, 1905.....	1,575	2,917	848	2,802
May 4th Imports per Malwa.....	272	—	—	30
„ 9th „ „ Kum Sang.....	—	344	85	—
„ 15th „ „ G. Apar.....	—	100	—	—
Less Exports to Shanghai.....	1,847	3,361	933	1,692
Less Exports to East and West Coast Ports including Local Consumption for the fortnight.....	128	602	137	41

Estimated Stocks this day .. 1,447 2,009 661 1,591

Bengal.—The market has declined to \$1,115 for Patna and \$1,085 for Benares, but there is a better feeling at the close.

Malwa.—The demand still remains on a small scale, and quotations are about as follows:—

New	\$1,100
2 years old	\$1,150
3 „ „	\$1,180
4/5 „ „	\$1,280
Oldest	\$1,330

Persian.—Prices are steady, but no business is doing.

COAL.

Messrs. Hughes and Hough, in their Coal Report of May 19th state that 16 steamers are expected at Hongkong with a total of 68,100 tons of Japan coal and 8,900 tons of Cardiff. Since 8th May 40,000 tons of Japan coal have arrived. The market continues firm. Quotations:— Cardiff..... \$17.00 \$19.00 ex-ship. Australian \$11.00 \$12.00 ex-ship. Yubari Lump..... \$12.00 ex-ship, nominal. Miiki Lump \$11.00 ex-ship, nominal. Moji Lump..... \$8.50 to \$11.00 ex-ship, steady.

YARN.

Mr. Eduljee in his Report, dated Hongkong, 18th May, says:—As mentioned in last report a greatly improved enquiry has set in and a large business is in course of transaction. Dealers, after holding off for a considerable time, appear to have accepted the situation and, strengthened by favourable reports from the consuming districts, have improved on their previous offers, and are anxious to lay in stocks. Holders at the same time having in view a high and steady exchange, and the condition of our large neighbouring market, are willing sellers and meeting buyers freely. The demand has been general and all counts have been dealt in, No. 20s and forming the bulk of the settlement, and showing a further advance of \$1 to \$2 per bale. The enquiry No. for 10s has temporarily subsided and values have depreciated \$1 per bale, while prices of No. 16s continue with little alteration as those last given. The market closes steady.

Local Manufacture:—Local spinners are firm at last quotations, viz:—\$106 for No. 10s and \$108½ for No. 12s, at which sales of about 200 bales of each count have transpired.

Japanese Yarn:—Shortness of supplies is affecting business. The only sale reported is of 375 bales Kanegafuchi (Blue Fish) No. 16s at \$131½—close strong.

Raw Cotton:—Indian cotton is steady especially for best descriptions of ginned. The quality of the importations now arriving, however, prevents the possibility of any immediate improvement taking place in the near future. Sales reported are of about 775 bales Bengal kinds at \$21 to \$23. Unsold stock about 3,500 bales. In China kinds the sole business of the interval is the sale of 100 bales (small) at \$25. Stock 200 bales. Quotations are \$20 to \$23½ Indian and \$22 to \$25 C ina.

Exchange on India has fluctuated slightly and closes to-day at Rs. 141½ for T/T and Rs. 141½ for Post Shanghai 71½ and 92½ on Yokohama.

The undernoted business in imported and local spinnings is reported from Shanghai during the fortnight ended 5th instant, viz:—

Indian:—Considering the interruptions to business through the prevalence of native holidays, and the usual spring Race Meeting, business done has not been unsatisfactory, sales amounting to close upon 2,500 bales at fairly steady prices. Estimated stock about 50,000 bales.

Japanese:—There has been no slackness in the demand, sales aggregating 2,600 bales on the basis of Tls. 94 to 107½ for No. 16s, and Tls. 100½ to 107½ for No. 20s, prices showing a slight decline.

Local:—The market is steady, but no sales from first hands are reported.

PIECE GOODS.

Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co., in their Report on the Shanghai Piece Goods Trade, dated Shanghai, 11th May, 1905, state:—There have been no interruptions to trade during the interval, barring the continuation of wet weather, but so far as this branch is concerned it remains almost at a standstill, especially as regards fresh transactions. That the demand in the country is good is evidenced by the clearances, which have kept distinctly fair in spite of the deluge of rain that has been falling over the whole of the Yangtze Valley. Uncertainty regarding the immediate future, however, is undoubtedly causing a considerable amount of uneasiness in native business circles, as momentous events are pending, the effect of which it is quite impossible to foresee, but the issue cannot be much longer delayed. So far the presence of the Russian Fleet in the waters of South China has not caused any serious drawbacks to trade, but at the same time there is always the uncertainty as to what may be the outcome of the complications it may give rise to. At present the successes of the Japanese have not had the favourable effect on trade that was anticipated, judging by the experiences of Newchwang. It is of course difficult to get right to the bottom of the trouble, but there is no question that great obstacles have been put in the way of distributing the supplies which have gone up to that Port, and efforts are being made to find out the cause and apply a remedy if possible. The lack of transport facilities, owing to boats and carts having been requisitioned by the Military Authorities, was at first understood to be the reason; then it was attributed to the smuggling of contraband articles in the packages and finally, as the goods that went through appeared to be paid for in Russian money, it was thought the enemy's troops were being supplied, though it was only reasonable to suppose the natives have nothing but roubles with which to pay, and that currency is now interdicted by the Japanese in Newchwang. The situation is therefore consider-

ably complicated and, according to some reports, is made much worse by the exactions of the Japanese, who are said to be levying a sort of likin tax on goods passing through towns in the interior amounting to as much as thirty yen a picul on yarns! The whole matter is being investigated by some influential parties here, at instance of the leading native dealers, and it is hoped arrangements may soon be made to relieve the trade of these disturbing influences. Advices from Tientsin continue to be satisfactory, and Chefoo is also fairly active. The rain has interfered with dyeing operations in Hankow, but otherwise the trade there is mending gradually. Ningpo remains very dull. The Manchester market is unchanged, quotations showing no alteration from last week. Some business has gone through in heavy grey goods for shipment in the Autumn. The quotation is again higher to Liverpool for Mid-American Cotton, namely 4.34d., but Egyptian is easier at 6½d. Full rates are being asked by American manufacturers and very little has been done for this market. The latest New York Cotton quotations are 7.58 cents for June and 7.67 cents for July. It is said the Marine Insurance Companies have raised the rates for "War risk" on Pacific shipments very considerably. Large supplies are expected here very shortly and therefore the block at Newchwang is becoming a serious question. On the other hand complaints are once again frequent with regard to the late delivery of goods both from Manchester and New York. It will interest American shippers to learn that a large gathering of influential and prominent Chinese Merchants and members of the gentry met yesterday afternoon at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to discuss and protest against the proposed new Chinese Exclusion Treaty, which the Minister to Washington refused to sign, the clauses in this new Treaty being more severe than in the old one. It was decided to telegraph a protest to Peking, where the Treaty has now to be signed, against the present proposed terms, and it was also unanimously decided by those present to cease purchasing or contracting for American goods until the terms be modified and made to meet the requirements of justice. It was furthermore decided to telegraph to merchants' guilds throughout the whole Empire the reason for this boycott of American goods and to request one and all to join the Shanghai Merchants in this matter! There is a little more life in the market for yarns, especially for Szechuen, but prices are far from strong. Native cotton is easier.

EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, 20th May.

ON LONDON.—

Telegraphic Transfer 1/10½
Bank Bills, on demand 1/10½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 1/10½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 1/10½
Credits, at 4 months' sight 1/10½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 1/11½

ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand..... 237½

Credits 4 months' sight 241

ON GERMANY.—On demand 193½

ON NEW YORK.—Bank Bills, on demand..... 46

Credits, 60 days' sight 46½

ON BOMBAY.—Telegraphic Transfer 141½

Bank, on demand 141½

ON CALCUTTA.—Telegraphic Transfer 141½

Bank, on demand 141½

ON HANGHAI.—Bank, at sight..... 71½

Private, 30 days' sight 72½

ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand 92½

ON MANILA.—On demand 92½

ON SINGAPORE.—On demand..... 5½ p.c.p.m.

ON BATAVIA.—On demand 113½

ON HAIPHONG.—On demand 1½ p.c.p.m.

ON SAIGON.—On demand..... 1½ p.c.p.m.

ON BANGKOK.—On demand 61½

SEVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate... \$10.45

GOLD LEAF, 1'0 fine, per tael \$55

BAR SILVER, per oz. 26½

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORT.

Per steamer Jason, sailed on 10th May. For Port Said:—50 cases firecrackers, 40 rolls matting. For Amsterdam:—60 cases Firecrackers, 225 casks ginger, 50 cases chinaware, 50 cases cassia. For London:—153 cases chinaware, 100 bales bamboos, 178 rolls matting, 10 boxes essential oil, 125 casks soy, 200 casks ginger, 90 cases effects and sundries, 207 bales feathers. For London or Continent:—556 bales canes, 26 cases bristles, 40 bales feathers. For Dundee:—50 bales matting. For Antwerp:—320 bales bamboos, 336 bales feathers, 88 bales canes, 10 cases bristles, 104 rolls matting.

SHARE REPORTS.

HONGKONG, 19th May, 1905.—The market has ruled almost featureless, and we have no transactions of any importance to report. Rates continue to be fairly well maintained and in some cases show considerable strength.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai. Small sales have been effected at \$795 and later at \$797½, market closing steady at \$795 to \$797½. The London rate remains unchanged at £80. Nationals continue in request at \$37, but we have no sales to report.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions are on offer and without business at \$695. China Traders and Cantons are in demand at \$59 and \$310 respectively, but the enhanced values do not appear to bring any shares on the market. Yangtzes and North Chinas have been without local business, and quotations are the latest ones from Shanghai.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong Fires ruled during the early part of the week with sales and sellers at \$302½, and a fair number of shares changed hands at that rate. Later, however, with sellers still ruling the market the rate fell to \$300, at which it closes with sellers. China Fires are enquired for at \$36, but holders do not seem willing to part.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats, after sales at \$26½ have been placed at \$27 and a few more shares are wanted at that rate. Indo-Chinas during the early part of the week ruled strong at \$125, and a fair number of shares were placed at that and equivalent rates forward, chiefly at \$127 for June, \$123 July and \$129 for August. Later, however, the market weakened somewhat and at time of closing sales are reported at \$126 for June and \$127 for July, while the cash rate is quiet at \$125 with sellers. China-Manilas and Douglases are enquired for in a small way at quotations. Shells have improved to 23/- locally, and are quoted 23/- on the London market. Star Ferries are quiet at quotations with no sales to report.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars remain unaccountably neglected, the shadow of forward settlements, although very much reduced, still having a depressing effect on the market; as a matter of fact the settlements forward are comparatively not by any means heavy, and as there has been very few purchases on time lately, the depressing effect must as a natural sequence gradually be removed from the market. We have no business to report in this stock, the market closes quiet at \$223. Luzons are enquired for at the increased rate of \$30, but no shares appear to be available.

MINING.—No change or business to report.

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have ruled very quiet with small sales at \$203, but buyers rule the market at that rate. The course of the market will be ruled in the immediate future by the chances of floating the French Cruiser *Sully*. Kowloon Wharves and New Amoy Docks remain neglected at \$105, without sales to report. Farnhams have advanced to Tls. 159 with local sales, but the latest Shanghai quotation is \$158.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands continue quiet and the rate has declined to \$125; a sale is reported at \$124. Hongkong Hotels continue in favour at \$145, but few shares are obtainable. Humphreys after further sales at \$13½ are easier at \$13. Kowloon Lands have been placed in small lots at \$40.

COTTON MILLS.—Our quotations except for Hongkong Cottons in which there have been small sales at \$16½, are taken from Shanghai advices.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Bell's Asbestos can be placed at \$5½. Fenwicks at \$33½. Electrics (old) at \$17½. Ropes at \$152. New Steam Laundries at \$5½. Sales have been effected of Green Islands (old) at \$26½ and new at \$17. China Providents at \$7½. Tramways at \$225, and Steam Waterboats at \$17½ and \$17½. Tramways (old), Ropes, and Steam Waterboats are still enquired for at time of closing. Wm. Powell & Co. advertise a new issue of capital of \$30,000.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Alhambra	\$200	\$100, buyers
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$795
National B. of China	£7	London, £80.
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	12s. 6d.	\$37, buyers
China-Borneo Co.	\$12	\$5½, buyers
China Light & P. Co.	\$10	\$13, sellers
China Provident	\$10	\$9, buyers
Cotton Mills—		\$8½, sellers
Ewo	Tls. 50	Tls. 37, sellers
Hongkong	\$10	\$16½, sellers
International	Tls. 75	Tls. 37½, buyers
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 40, sales
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 180, sellers
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$17, sellers
Docks & Wharves—		
Farnham, B. & Co.	Tls. 100	Tls. 159, sales
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$105, sellers
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$203, buyers
New Amoy Dock	\$6½	\$21, sellers
Shanghai & H. Wharf	Tls. 100	Tls. 187
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$33½, buyers
G. Island Cement	\$10	\$26½, sales
Hongkong & C. Gas	\$5	\$17, sales & sellers
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$160, buyers
Do New	\$5	\$17½, buyers
H. H. L. Tramways	\$100	\$11½, sales & buy.
Hongkong Hotel Co.	\$50	\$225
Hongkong Ice Co.	\$25	\$145, buyers
Hongkong Rope Co.	\$50	\$242½, sales
H'kong S. Waterboat	\$10	\$152, buyers
Insurance—		\$17½, buyers
Canton	\$50	\$310, buyers
China Fire	\$20	\$86, buyers
China Traders	\$25	\$59, buyers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$300, sellers
North China	\$5	Tls. 82
Union	\$100	\$695, sellers
Yangtze	\$60	\$160
Land and Buildings—		
H'kong Land Invest.	\$100	\$125½, sellers
Humphreys' Estate	\$10	\$13
Do New	\$10	\$13
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$40, sales & sellers
Shanghai Land	Tls. 50	Tls. 118, buyers
West Point Building	\$50	\$55, sellers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	\$490
Raubs	18/10	\$3½, sellers
Philippine Co.	\$10	\$9½, sellers
Refineries—		
China Sugar	\$100	\$223, sellers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$30, buyers
Steamship Companies		
China and Manila	\$25	\$21½, buyers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$34½, buyers
H. Canton & M.	\$15	\$27, sales
Indo-China S.N. Co.	\$10	\$125, sales & sel.
Shell Transport Co.	\$1	23/- sales
Do Preference	\$10	28. 10s.
Star Ferry	\$10	\$37
Do New	\$5	\$28
Shanghai & H. Dyeing	\$50	\$50
South China M. Post.	\$25	\$23, buyers
Steam Laundry Co.	\$5	\$7
Do New	\$3	\$5, buyers
Stores & Dispensaries.		
Campbell, M. & Co.	\$10	\$36
Powell & Co., Wm.	\$10	\$11½, sellers
Watkins	\$10	\$8, sellers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$13½, buyers
United Asbestos	\$4	\$9½
Do Founders	\$10	\$180

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co.'s Share Report for the week ending May 11th, 1905, states:—Business which was suspended during the holidays only resumed full swing two days ago, so we have not much business to report for the week under review. There is little colouring in the market, the principal business being in Farnhams and Langkats, which only maintain the last quotation. The T. T. sight rate on London today is 2/7½. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks are enquired for locally, but no shares offered. Marine and Fire Insurance.—A transaction is reported in Union Insurance Society of Canton at \$690 ex. 72. Shipping.—Indo-Chinas. Business has been done for June at Tls. 91½, for July at Tls. 91, and 91½, 92, and 92½. The market closes with enquiries for shares for June and July at last quotations. Shanghai Tugs; ordinary shares have been placed at Tls. 57½ and are wanted. Docks and Wharves.—Farnhams have changed hands at Tls. 155, falling to Tls. 152.

The July rate opened early in the week at Tls. 158½ and 159, falling to Tls. 158, 157, August Tls. 158½, 159, and September Tls. 161½. Shares were placed on the 10th for June delivery at Tls. 155½. The market closes slightly stronger, with buyers for cash at Tls. 152 and 158 July. H. & S. Wharf Co. have been placed at Tls. 187, 185, 187 cash, 190 July, Tls. 192 August, and Tls. 195 September. Sugars.—Peraks have been placed at Tls. 60. Mining.—Weihaiwei Golds have been placed at \$650. Lands.—Shanghai Lands have changed hands at Tls. 115. Industrial.—Laow-kung-mows have changed hands at Tls. 40; Ewos at Tls. 38½. Paper and Pulps have been placed at Tls. 152½. Shanghai Ice Shares have been placed at Tls. 25. Langkats. The market opened with sales for cash and May delivery at Tls. 242½, falling to Tls. 240 for cash, Tls. 245 July, Tls. 255 October. On the 10th cash shares were placed at Tls. 238½ with sales for June at Tls. 240; September Tls. 250, and October Tls. 252½. Sumatras have been placed at Tls. 68 for cash. Stores and Hotels.—Lane and Crawfords have been placed at \$140; Weeks at \$19.50, and Astor House Hotels at \$29. Loans and Debentures.—Shanghai Land 6 per cent have been done at Tls. 98 and 97. Municipal and Shanghai Waterworks 6 per cent. debentures have been placed at Tls. 98.

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 19th May.—The volume of business during the period under review is smaller than that of the preceeding fortnight.

Saigon.—Arrivals of grain from the interior is small, and prices remain high. It is reported that the stocks will be exhausted in about three months' time. From this port to Hongkong, the rate is nominally, 11 cents per picul; to Philippines, Java and Japan, no demand.

Bangkok.—The berth rate to Hongkong is 30 cents inside and 23 cents per picul outside the bar Java to Hongkong.—No inquiry.

Hongkong. To Newchwang, 35 cents has been paid and to Chefoo, 23 cents per picul; to Japan 25 cents per picul.

Newchwang to South.—Price of produce is still too high for the Southern market.

Coal freights are weak. Owing to large demand for bunker coal for the use of transports, etc. There is not much coal available for export. From South Japan coal ports to this, \$1.50 nom.; to Swatow, \$2.30; Philippines, \$3.00; Singapore, \$1.75; Shanghai, \$1.90.

Sailing vessels.—The British bark *West York* has been closed to load timber at Rajang for Hongkong, particulars as below.

Sale of steamers.—The Norwegian steamer *Bjornstjern Bjornson*, 736 tons net register, built 1904, has been sold to Osaka Shosen Kaisha, for £19,500. The Norwegian steamers *Oscar II.* and *Mathilda* have been disposed of up North, terms private.

The following are the settlements:—

West York—British barque, 706 tons, Rajang to Hongkong, \$8,000 in full.

Otterspool—British steamer, 1,840 tons, Moji to Manila, at \$3.00 per ton.

Gibraltar—British steamer, 2,473 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$1.50 per ton.

Opland—Norwegian steamer, 844 tons, Wuhu and Chinkiang to Canton, 25 candareens per picul.

Germania—German steamer, 1,714 tons, Wuhu and Chinkiang to Canton, 24 candareens per picul.

Pronto—Norwegian steamer, 837 tons, Wuhu and Chinkiang to Canton, 35 candareens per picul.

Telemachus—British steamer, 1,340 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 12 cents per picul.

Ironise—Norwegian steamer, 713 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 11 cents per picul.

FREIGHTS.

From Hankow per Conference Steamers.—To London and Northern Continental ports (via Shanghai):—46/- plus river freight. To Genoa, Marseilles or Havre (via Shanghai):—Tea and General Cargo 41/6 plus river freight. To New York (overland):—Tea G. \$1½ cents per lb. gross plus river freight. To New York (via Suez):—Tea and General Cargo 35/- per ton. To Shanghai.—Tea and General Cargo Tels 1.80 per ton weight or measurement.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

May—

ARRIVALS.

- 14, Athens, British str., from Cardiff.
 15, Borneo, German str., from Sandakan.
 15, Brunhilde, German str., from Cebu.
 15, Eastern, British str., from Australia.
 15, Gregory Apcar, British str., from Calcutta.
 15, Loongsang, British str., from Manila.
 15, Rubi, British str., from Manila.
 15, Stettin, British str., from Shanghai.
 16, Andromeda, British cr., from Mirs Bay.
 16, Bibera, British str., from Kutchinotzu.
 16, Choyang, British str., from Canton.
 16, Dumbea, French str., from Yokohama.
 16, Heathburn, British str., from Manila.
 16, Helene Menzell, Ger. str., from Rotterdam.
 16, Hyades, American str., from Tacoma.
 16, Kowloon, German str., from Bangkok.
 16, Polynesian, French str., from Marseilles.
 16, Wosang, British str., from Canton.
 17, Aldgate, British str., from Kutchinotzu.
 17, Amara, British str., from Wuhu.
 17, Benalder, British str., from Shanghai.
 17, Benlmond, British str., from London.
 17, Brigsavia, German str., from Hamburg.
 17, Chihli, British str., from Canton.
 17, Crusader, British str., from Mororan.
 17, Doric, British str., from San Francisco.
 17, Frithjof, Norwegian str., from Tamsui.
 17, Haiching, British str., from Coast Ports.
 17, Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.
 17, Ithaka, German str., from Shanghai.
 17, J. Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Haiphong.
 17, Verona, German str., from Manila.
 17, Wengko, German str., from Bangkok.
 17, Zoroaster, British str., from Moji.
 18, Athenian, British str., from Vancouver.
 18, Bengal, British str., from Bombay.
 18, Brand, Norwegian str., from Canton.
 18, Helas, German str., from Canton.
 18, Laertes, British str., from Shanghai.
 18, Paklat, German str., from Bangkok.

May—

DEPARTURES.

- 16, Dagny, Norwegian str., for Chefoo.
 16, Dumbea, French str., for Europe.
 16, Edendale, British str., for Straits.
 16, Emma Luyken, Ger. str., for Coast Ports.
 16, Glenogle, British str., for Amoy.
 16, Holstein, German str., for Haiphong.
 16, Kumsang, British str., for Calcutta.
 16, Kwanglee, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 16, Nord, Norwegian str., for Chinkiang.
 16, Palermo, British str., for Shanghai.
 16, Polynesian, French str., for Shanghai.
 16, Szechuen, British str., for Canton.
 16, Tean, British str., for Manila.
 17, Benalder, British str., for Kobsichang.
 17, B. Bjornson, Norwegian str., for Anping.
 17, Decidee, French gbt., for Vladivostok.
 17, Eastern, British str., for Shanghai.
 17, Fri, Norwegian str., for Hoihow.
 17, Hopsang, British str., for Shanghai.
 17, Loosok, German str., for Singapore.
 17, Mercedes, British str., for Weihaiwei.
 17, Pollux, Norwegian str., for Kobe.
 17, Wosang, British str., for Tientsin.
 18, Amara, British str., for Canton.
 18, Bengal, British str., for Shanghai.
 18, Benlmond, British str., for Yokohama.
 18, Chihli, British str., for Tientsin.
 18, Helene Menzell, Ger. str., for Shanghai.
 18, Stettin, British str., for Langkat.
 18, Verona, German str., for Swatow.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Eastern*, from Australia, &c., for Hongkong, Mr. A. W. J. Peake, Misses Heffernan (2), and Mrs. Farley; for Shanghai, Miss W. B. Johnson, Miss S. B. Johnson, Messrs. Jas. Dynon, D. Dynon, A. J. Merrington, H. Markham, R. B. Vaughan, and H. C. Lecky; for Moji, Mr. and Mrs. Frick, Miss Louye, and Miss Isonaga; for Kobe, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Bethune, Mr. J. Garvey, Miss F. Armstrong, Mrs. Miss and Master Buckingham; for Yokohama, Messrs. J. M. Logan, H. Logan, R. Muckle, Prof. Neil Smith, Mr. H. G. Chalk, Mr. and Mrs. W. Nelson, Mrs. and Miss George, Mr. F. Wilkie, Mrs. E. G. Richardson, Miss B. A. Richardson, Miss Martin, Miss A. E. Smith, Miss M. J. Smith, Messrs. C. H. Smith, W. E. Courthope, E. H. Litchfield, Major Tracey, Mrs. and Miss Kincaid, Mr. W. Kincaid, Mrs. Krug, Mr. R. Roberts, Mrs. and Miss Baldwin, Mrs. F. Macconray and child, and Mr. J. F. Cosby.

Per *Hyades*, from Manila, Messrs. S. H. Fisher, W. Smith, and H. Wyatt.

Per *Polynesian*, for Hongkong from Marseilles, Mrs. Meltre; from Colombo, Mr. Miller; from Singapore, Messrs. Uhl and Briggs; from Saigon, Mr. Cohen, Rev. Gaztelur, Messrs. Hida, Bickmann, and Magueno; for Shanghai from Marseilles, Mr. Flayelle and family, Mr. Rival, Mrs. Beltochenko, Mr. Goudchaux, Mmes. Gutter, Delmas, and Luen, Messrs. Sirand, Jordano, Decore, and Decroux; from Port Said, Mrs. Fox, Messrs. Ritzoreff and Vaglieff; from Aden, Mr. Potannanos; from Bombay, Mr. Shimamoto and child; from Colombo, Mr. Berman; from Singapore, Mmes. Nina Schester, Albertina Narna, Nakrine, Pikorowski, and Rabiechowski, Messrs. David and Freudenhaumer; from Saigon, Mrs. Gundersen, Messrs. Roussel, Champ and Bruynel; for Kobe from Colombo, Messrs. Rippel, Holtzkeen, and Origawa; from Singapore, Mr. Meyer; from Saigon, Mr. Laughlan; for Yokohama from Saigon, Messrs. Baller and Metayer.

Per *Dumbea*, for Hongkong from Yokohama, Mr. Roohiram; from Shanghai, Mrs. Omi, Miss Bradford, Messrs. Waggoner, Roach, Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. Ingold, Messrs. Morris, Andrie, Harlins, Ritchie, Gause, Murray, Field, Mrs. Nablett, Mrs. Pike, Mr. Daly, Misses Annie and Marie, Mr. Lone, Mrs. Goldenberg, Misses Rasnekewa and Shomper, Mrs. Rosa, Misses Annetta and Carmen, Messrs. Fotiadis, Christodolatos, Friedmar, Marcos Remos, Mrs. B. sanda, Miss Leland, Messrs. Worede and Ly; for Saigon, from Shanghai, Messrs. Ortlepp, Devillers, and Victor Anders; for Singapore from Yokohama, Mrs. Murray and 2 children; from Shanghai, Miss Paula Lasnik and Mr. Clonet; for Colombo from Kobe, Mr. and Mrs. Chopman; from Shanghai, Mr. Lyall, Miss Boksermann, Mr. and Mrs. Greenberg, Messrs. Abdallah Rahman, Sandana, Nasciminto, Sea Breze, Sancho, C. Davy, A. Brazey, Martin, J. Clark, Abdullah, and Abdul Rolhe; for Port Said from Shanghai, Messrs. de Nielander, Hermann, Fotin, Sigoutoff, Samikoff, Igoumoff, Chvetzoff, Kojevin, Nikoulin, Vedman, Russkikh, and Oustijann; for Marseilles, from Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. Launay, Messrs. Pope, Colomb, and Derize; from Kobe, Messrs. Canziet, Yamazaki, and Yosuda; from Yokohama, Messrs. Rinesi and Rocher and 3 children, Miss Gory, Messrs. Chollet, Loffer, Mr. and Mrs. Schwartz and child, Messrs. Michels, Geles, Allan, Mrs. Louise Lisse, Messrs. Thermannos, Maitland, Climencet, Mrs. and Miss Climencet, Mr. J. Climencet and child, Mrs. Weill and child, Mr. Taarvis, Mr. and Mrs. Diet, Mr. and Mrs. Weber and child, Mrs. Pesi Hai Malamet, Mrs. Slima Ivanen Lazar, Messrs. Josit Neger, Navacofsi, Taylor, Gardetti, Perron, Chetel, Jnell, Flom, Dyonamis, Jacobson, Cadot, Ollivier, Luchenai, Raffaeli, Valet, Gai, le Gall, Roger, Maliei, Sainton, Roueff, Collin, Peret, Moureval, Meuler, Caporaux, Dabe, Cramos, Haumer, Nielsen, Pederson, Rasmussen, Hilleland, Merstron, Niep, Kirkebo, Kiher, Ellerston, Olsen, Johnsen, Njilde, Erekken, Danilsen, Andersen, Hansen, Roger, Sevenon, Butcher, Christensen, Mrs. Christensen, Messrs. Moulin, Dreyfus, and Ropus Henri.

Per *Haiching*, from Coast Ports, Mr. and Mrs. Gray McDonald and 2 children.

Per *Doric*, from San Francisco, &c., Mrs. W. W. Haskell, Mrs. W. A. Clark, Miss Belle O'Connor, Mr. J. E. Foulds, Miss G. Foulds, Messrs. G. Newcomb and H. J. Hasslett, Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Eakin and child, Messrs. A. J. Hinck and M. A. Shaw, Mrs. V. de Noie, Messrs. B. T. Finch and M. Araullo, Miss Araullo, Mrs. T. A. Carter, Lieut. J. C. Buttner, Mrs. P. E. F. Stone, Mr. Fred. Stone, Misses Nora and Dorothy Stone, Master Wm. Stone, Mrs. Geo. M. Havice and 3 children, Mr. H. B. Hanford, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Wilson and 2 children, Mr. J. G. Williamson, Mrs. Coto Mitsui, Messrs. E. E. Fisher and M. Y. Sam, Mrs. Gonzales and child, Miss Grace A. Coulter, Capt. J. H. Hughes, Lieut. S. Bonaffon, and Miss S. Shatome.

Per *Bengal*, for Hongkong from London, Lieut. F. J. E. Lynch, Capt. and Mrs. Price, Messrs. Blackburn and Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvie and 2 children, Mr. Bird, Mr. and Miss Hunter, and Mr. H. A. Stewart; from Marseilles, Mr. J. P. Silva and 2 Misses Silva; from

Gibraltar, Mr. F. Menzies and child; from Bombay, Mr. and Miss Costa, Mrs. H. A. Cooper, and Mr. B. Tareporewala; from Colombo, Rev. Caros Margaschis; from Singapore, Messrs. Perpetuo, Mendes, and Hardy Gillard, Surgeon Jones, Asst. Paymaster Jones, Sub-Lieuts. P. A. Shepherd, H. Backley, and E. Gore Langton, Engr. H. F. Baker, and Capt. Roberts; for Shanghai from London, Mr. C. Weir and Sergt. Major Brooks; from Singapore, Mr. Orlish, Mrs. Woolfe, Mrs. Schpondle, and Mr. Lamb; for Yokohama from London, Mr. Cuthbertson; from Brindisi, Mr. Sharratt.

Per *Athenian*, from Vancouver, Mr. D. C. McDougall, Mrs. F. W. Southcombe, and Mrs. F. E. Cameron; from Yokohama, Mrs. L. Parker, Col. D. Curuman, Mr. F. D. Curuman, Capt. and Mrs. C. J. French, Miss French, Capt. and Mrs. C. A. Gray, Misses O. and A. Gray, Mrs. Wrightson, Capt. and Mrs. Graves and 2 children, Mr. H. Lewis, Mrs. E. M. Lewis and 2 children; Mrs. C. B. Hardin, Miss V. Hardin, Mr. Chas. Keller, Mrs. W. S. McBroom, and Lieut. W. V. Lusk; from Nagasaki, Mrs. W. L. Forester; from Shanghai, Messrs. L. M. McDermotte, C. Telford, and I. M. Burrough.

DEPARTED.

Per *Empress of Japan*, for Vancouver, &c., Mr. and Mrs. L. J. R. Bloomfield, Mrs. Bloomfield, Mrs. Brewster, Mr. Fred. B. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. C. Tulloch, Miss Kathleen, W. Goode, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Van Wely, Capt. S. W. Very, U.S.N., Messrs. S. M. Jones, C. P. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Aokerman, Mr. S. S. Botsford, Dr. Galoway, Dr. W. B. and Mrs. Toy and 4 children, Miss E. M. MacLean, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Sturge, Messrs. F. Matera, Frank Elmore, G. D. Marston, Capt. R. Muter, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Hinds and child, Messrs. B. H. Hewett, G. A. Moore, Mrs. F. M. Barlow, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Rousel and child, Mr. R. M. Loper, Hon. and Mrs. Jas. Ross and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. Durand, Mr. A. Bennet, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cowperthwaite, Messrs. Norbury, C. H. Brown, C. S. Crawford, R. H. King, Mrs. J. Hender, son, Messrs. H. G. Moore, W. J. Clark, Mrs. A. M. Clark, Dr. J. B. Young, Mr. and Mrs. W. Tennon, Mr. Julio Francia, Judge P. H. Linebidge, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Miller, Mrs. Stewart Smith, Miss E. F. Fuirk, Capt. Wakefield, Mr. L. M. Yoshida, Misses Fox-Davis and Anderson, Mrs. and Miss Wakefield, Mrs. G. H. Innes and Carlisle, Lieut.-Comdr. and Mrs. J. K. Seymour, Mr. M. J. O. Malley, Capt. B. F. Ruttenhouse, Eng. Lieut. C. J. Risch, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. A. R. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Slade and 2 children, Messrs. E. Muelle, E. H. Lovell, Mr. and Mrs. Kado rie, Judge and Mrs. A. E. McCabe, Messrs. F. H. Sharp, Carl W. Smith, Rev. H. O. Sullivan, Messrs. Jno. F. Rodabough, T. Harrington, Eric Lund, Doronda, F. E. Thompson, Daniel Seffert, A. R. Paget, and Jno. R. Douglas.

Per *Dumbea*, for Saigon, Dr. Jose de Aguelar Aules, Rev. P. Geube, Messrs. France Miller, Peter Hauff, and Hertand Fernand; for Singapore, Messrs. Scott, H. C. E. Zacharias, Stein, C. E. Morgan, and J. Ribeiro, Mrs. and Miss Jarson, Mr. and Mrs. Tounsell; for Aden, Mr. and Mrs. Foutownik; for Marseilles, Messrs. Eduardo Abrean Teixeira, Heurt Buck, G. A. Diss, Joaquin A. dos Rozario, Axel Olsen, Rousse Lacordaire, and Teixeira.

Per *Polynesian*, for Shanghai, Messrs. H. Ito, S. Sugiura, Rev. Chapot, Messrs. N. A. Vilonaki, M. O. Malley, Mr. and Mrs. Moss, Miss Hafferan, Mrs. Farley, Capt. R. Olsen, Messrs. E. Paulsa, J. F. Quirk, Mrs. Kahn, Rev. Inard, Messrs. L. des Santos e Silva, W. F. Tyler, H. Mackel, Ribot, D. Menichini, C. S. Gubbay, Mrs. S. D. Gubbay, Rev. P. Agnesse, R. F. Dietz, W. A. Milers, Mr. and Mrs. Hafferan, Messrs. J. R. McElroy and F. Nirkos; for Kobe, Messrs. F. E. Cameron, Jaffer S. Ally, C. W. May, Mrs. Oyashi, Mr. Harold W. Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Gillet, Messrs. K. Nomura and T. Ohanari; for Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. Darnell, Mr. and Mrs. Suchbart.

Printed and published by BERTHEM AUGUSTUS HALE for the Concerned, at 14, Des Voeux Road Central, City of Victoria Hongkong. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.